

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, heavy rain, fair later. Temp. 41-43 (34-32). LONDON: Tuesday, heavy rain, fair later. Temp. 43-45 (34-32). CHICAGO: Tuesday, heavy rain, fair later. Temp. 41-43 (34-32). NEW YORK: Tuesday, heavy rain, fair later. Temp. 41-43 (34-32). WASHINGTON: Tuesday, heavy rain, fair later. Temp. 41-43 (34-32).
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Sanctions Hurt, Says Rakowski

But No Change Set for Policy

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Western economic sanctions against Poland are hurting and will slow the country's ultimate recovery from its crisis, but they "will not force us off the path we have adopted," a top government official said here on Monday.

Speaking at a press conference, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski also criticized the West for presuming to define the necessary dialogue among various factions of Polish society and called demands for the release of internees "unrealistic."

The government official sidestepped questions about negotiations with Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader being held by the government, and specifically ducked a question as to whether weekend reports that the government had decided to release him in the next three weeks were true.

The reports were based on remarks attributed to Stefan Stanislawski, Poland's ambassador to Britain. Separately, a government spokesman denied that any such decision had been made.

"Consensus" Attained
However, Roman Catholic Church sources said on Monday that preparations were under way to move Mr. Walesa into church custody at a palace near Warsaw.

The sources gave no indication of the possible timing of such a move, however.

Poland's minister for trade union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek, was quoted in an English-language broadcast of Warsaw radio as saying in a meeting with Lech Walesa that the government has "attained a consensus" with Solidarity leaders over "the future of the union movement."

While Mr. Ciosek said that he had met with Mr. Walesa several times as well as with other Solidarity leaders, his remarks did not make clear whether Mr. Walesa was in agreement with him.

Mr. Ciosek indicated that unions will be reactivated, but that they would "have to serve the best interests of the working people."

Mr. Rakowski refused to characterize the results of Mr. Ciosek's meetings with Solidarity activists, although he reminded journalists that union activities remain suspended for the duration of martial law.

Mr. Walesa has reportedly refused to negotiate with the government unless he is allowed to be accompanied by his key advisers.

Mr. Rakowski said that in all talks the Solidarity chief has held with Mr. Ciosek to date, he has had no such advisers.

Mr. Rakowski said that he was amazed by statements attributed to Sen. Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican, who said at the weekend that Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, had told him that Mr. Walesa was demanding that the government "get down on its knees and apologize" for the martial law decision.

"Nothing of this sort has reached me indicating Walesa is making such demands," Mr. Rakowski told newsmen.

He added that it might be possible to overcome the current political crisis without Mr. Walesa, but cautioned that newsmen should not read his statement to be a rejection of Mr. Walesa or an indication that "there will be no Solidarity."

On two key preconditions by Western nations for any normalization of economic relations, Mr. Rakowski said that no date can be set for ending martial law and that demands for release of internees are "unrealistic."

Such a release would only mean a return to the situation before martial law was imposed, on Dec. 13, he said. He said martial law "has eliminated from public life almost all the people who were acting as madmen" in the sense of risking a confrontation.

"Causing Alarm"
He said that if such a confrontation had developed, the West would have then criticized the authorities for failing to act to avoid bloodshed.

While Western sanctions are "causing alarm," he added, "even the most brutal pressures will not make us abandon our policies."

At stake, he said, is "the face of Poland for decades to come," and that is more important than "to fulfill the hopes of some Western politicians."

Mr. Rakowski said that martial law does not solve the serious economic and social problems Poland faces in the 1980s, and pledged that reforms will be implemented. But he said that economic sanctions will slow the reform process to that same extent that they inhibit Poland's ability to put its economy back on track.

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Solidarity's Underground Strategy



Zbigniew Bujak

Head of Warsaw Chapter, in Hiding, Puts Stress on Peaceful Resistance

By John Danton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The highest-ranking Solidarity leader who is still at large has declared in an interview that the union is continuing its activities underground and is prepared for a long struggle to fight for democracy and to overcome what he called military dictatorship.

The union official, Zbigniew Bujak, insisted that the struggle must be conducted through peaceful resistance. "I see that the current situation leads itself very much toward the organization of terrorism, and I fear that very much," he said. "Our country has never known terrorism, and it would be better if it didn't come to that."

Mr. Bujak, 27, the head of the Warsaw chapter of Solidarity and a man whose popular appeal has made many unionists think of him as a successor to Lech Walesa, the union's leader, is in hiding somewhere in Poland. The interview, the first he has given since the military crackdown began, was

conducted by submitting questions through a complicated chain of intermediaries so his whereabouts was not revealed.

Mr. Bujak, whose handwriting is known to this correspondent, told of his escape in the early hours of Dec. 13, when most of his colleagues were rounded up by the police, and he provided details about the union's current activities. He also answered what he called a "brutal question": Should Solidarity have done anything differently to avoid a confrontation?

Tragedy in Wisdom

"My answer, too, will be brutal," he said. "I know that many Western politicians believe that if we had been wiser we could have avoided this tragedy. But I also know that what they call wisdom for us meant collaboration with the state and party authorities — a collaboration that would have been directed against the workers, the intellectuals, the men of culture and the arts. We would have

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Police officials wait by the covered body of Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, the assistant U.S. military attaché slain Monday in Paris.

Gunman Slays U.S. Colonel in Paris Ambush

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A U.S. military attaché in Paris, Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, was slain Monday by a man who escaped after firing a single shot at close range outside the victim's home.

The assassination was a cool, efficient version of an attack last November on a Paris-based U.S. diplomat. That diplomat escaped injury.

A statement in Beirut claiming responsibility for Col. Ray's murder indicated possible Arab involvement. But there was no immediate hard evidence about the assassin's real identity or motives.

French police sources said it was the latest in a series of attacks in recent months on U.S. military personnel and installations by terrorist groups in France, West Germany and Italy, where Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier is being held by the Red Brigades.

So far, the attacks appear unconnected, U.S. investigators said. A White House spokesman said in Washington that Col. Ray's murder was "a tragic outcome of the spread of terrorism throughout the world."

In the Paris shooting, speculation about an Arab role was fueled by French police comments about similarities between Mr. Ray's murder and the unsuccessful attempt two months ago against Christian Chapman, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy.

At the time, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. cited the attack in connection with reports that Libya was threatening to harm U.S. officials.

The killing of Col. Ray was claimed in Beirut late Wednesday in a message from a group calling itself the "Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction." A similar message was released in Beirut after the attack on Mr. Chapman. Mideast governments sometimes use fictitious terrorist groups as fronts for their activities.

The execution of the American Charles Ray, the message said, was a reprisal because of a U.S.-sponsored agreement to "defeat and slaughter us." It was unclear



Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray

whether the message referred to the suspended U.S. strategic pact with Israel or to U.S. efforts, in parallel with French diplomatic efforts, to shore up the Lebanese government against Palestinian factions and Syrian influence.

In Washington, Mr. Haig expressed sympathy for the victim's family and "revulsion" for the assassin. He said that the attack would not inhibit the United States from continuing to carry out diplomatic activities in France and elsewhere.

Mr. Haig said the attack "strengthens my belief that terrorism is one of the most serious problems of our times and one which all civilized nations must redouble their efforts to combat."

Only One Witness
Col. Ray, 43, dressed in civilian clothes, was slain as he left his apartment in the 16th arrondissement to drive to the embassy Monday morning. The gunman, apparently familiar with Col. Ray's daily routine, was waiting in a doorway near the victim's car, which was marked with diplomatic plates.

Col. Ray was shot once in the head. The sound of the gunshot was drowned out by the noise of nearby workmen using jackhammers, neighbors said. A concierge found the victim lying face up with a wound in his forehead.

The only witness was quoted by police as saying the gunman bent over Col. Ray's body to confirm that he was dead, then walked briskly away. A spent cartridge and a surgical glove were found at the scene.

Like Col. Ray, Mr. Chapman was stalked as he left home for work. But Mr. Chapman spotted the man advancing on him and ducked behind his car to safety as the gunman fired six shots at him. In both cases, the weapon was a 7.65-mm pistol.

On the day Mr. Chapman was attacked, several embassy officials reported suspicious activities around their homes resembling attempts to track their movements. One person who was seen by the terrorist surveillance was Defense Attaché Brig. Gen. Christian Patte, the top-ranking military man in the embassy and Col. Ray's boss.

Security precautions had been stepped up around top-ranking U.S. diplomats in Paris, but it is

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New Soviet Document Portrays U.S. as Threat to Peace

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has published a detailed document on U.S. military strength in a new and extraordinary effort to convince Europeans and Americans that President Reagan's policies are threatening world peace.

The document, issued by the Soviet Defense Ministry, depicts a huge and expanding U.S. military machine in the hands of a reckless administration bent on achieving strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

The notion that the Americans are embarked on achieving first-strike nuclear capability is the centerpiece in the 78-page booklet published in Russian and six other languages including English and Italian.

Tailored for a popular audience, the booklet is full of comparisons of strategic and conventional forces of the two superpowers, challenging Reagan administration contentions that the Soviet Union has achieved military superiority over the United States.

The publication concedes Soviet

advantages in some areas, such as ground forces, but contends that the United States is well ahead in warships and aircraft carriers, combat planes and foreign military bases.

The authors say that the booklet was prepared as a response to a Pentagon study of Soviet military power issued last September. Largely due to its lack of systematic comparison, the Pentagon document created the impression of almost overwhelming Soviet military might.

"See for Themselves"

Significantly, the Russians did not challenge any facts in the Pentagon study. Rather, they said, they wanted to counter "tendentially selected and deliberately distorted" information about Soviet strength "to show the military potential of the other side so that true conclusions could be drawn on the basis of comparative data."

Along with data provided by Soviet intelligence sources, the booklet uses facts and figures from official U.S. publications and the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies. Western experts said information was gener-

ally in line with data available in the West.

The content is consistent with the message the Kremlin leaders have been trying to convey to Western Europe. "People in the West," it concluded, "will be able to see for themselves where the threat to peace really comes from" after reading the booklet.

Illustrating the "offensive" character of U.S. strategy, it quoted Mr. Reagan's October, 1981, statement about a possible limited nuclear exchange. It said that the "defensive" character of Soviet doctrine was made clear in President Leonid I. Brezhnev's statement condemning any use of nuclear weapons as a "capital crime against humanity" and vowing that the Soviet Union will never be the first to use them.

At the moment, according to the booklet, the two superpowers, "like the countries of Europe belonging to the opposite military alliances, are at a point of relative equilibrium in military capabilities."

But the United States has refused to ratify the SALT-2 agreement and the Reagan administration

is seeking to "upset the equilibrium" to gain superiority.

The Russians cited as proof of hostile U.S. intentions the development of MX and Trident-2 missiles which they described as first-strike weapons.

As part of an "aggressive, confrontational strategy," it continues, the United States plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear rockets in Europe.

In particular, Pershing-2 missiles with a range of 1,700 miles and "pinpoint accuracy" could strike Soviet targets within "five to six minutes of launching," which "alters the strategic situation considerably."

The report made these points and contentions:

- It conceded that the Soviet Union had an advantage in ground forces but said this was due to the country's huge frontier and to the threat from China "with its growing nuclear potential and the largest army in the world."

- While conceding "improved" technical and combat capability of the Soviet Navy, it noted that Western countries have 25 aircraft carriers "and air capable ships" while Moscow has only two, "de-

signed principally for anti-submarine warfare."

- While the Warsaw Pact nations have "more small surface ships" with a limited cruising range," the report said that the NATO countries have "almost three times as many battle ships, cruisers, destroyers and missile frigates."

- Warsaw Pact nations have an advantage in the number of submarines, 385 compared to NATO's 279, and a substantial advantage in the number of minesweepers.

- NATO has 3,173 sea-based combat planes and helicopters compared to 1,126 for the Warsaw Pact.

- The United States has about 1,500 military installations in 32 countries, most of them situated around the Soviet Union. It also said that the U.S. military has been paying a great deal of attention to setting up in advance weapons and combat equipment depots in various theaters of war.

- The United States is the world's principal arms merchant, accounting for 45 percent of world arms sales while Western Europe accounts for 20 percent.

Sharon Says Egypt Will Let Israelis Remove Sinai Material After Pullout

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Monday that Egypt has agreed to let Israel remove equipment in the Sinai peninsula after the scheduled April 25 withdrawal deadline because of threatened clashes with militant Jewish settlers.

Mr. Sharon, who is in Cairo negotiating final details of the Sinai withdrawal, told Israeli journalists there that a formal agreement has not been reached on the post-withdrawal dismantlement request, but that the Egyptians said they had no objection in principle.

Protest at Yamit

Earlier, Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian foreign minister, had said that after April 25, no Israelis would remain in the Sinai. He said that Egypt expected all equipment to be removed before then.

Attempts by Israeli authorities to dismantle greenhouses and other equipment at agricultural settlements in the northern Sinai have been blocked by militant settlers.

Members of the "Stop the Sinai Withdrawal" movement. Members of that group have moved squatters into settlements and have begun planting new crops, apparently in anticipation of success of their campaign to force the government to suspend the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Also, settlers at Yamit, a resort town along the Mediterranean, have prevented the government from dismantling and relocating a war memorial to Israeli soldiers who died in the northern Sinai in the 1967 war.

Also, Mr. Sharon said in an interview broadcast on Israeli Army radio in Jerusalem that Egypt has no objection to the positioning of members of the U.S.-sponsored multinational peacekeeping force on two small but strategically located islands in the Tiran Straits. The islands are at the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba between the Sinai and the Saudi Arabian coast.

The uninhabited islands — Tiran and St. Patrick — were turned over to Egypt by Saudi Arabia in 1953. There has been concern in

the Israeli government that Saudi Arabia may resume control of them after April 25 and possibly use them to blockade the Gulf of Aqaba.

Mr. Sharon said the Egyptians agreed that the islands are within a zone to be controlled by the multinational force. He said Egypt has no objections to a peacekeeping contingent controlling them. Details of that agreement are yet to be worked out, he said.

Border Town Discussed

Mr. Sharon said he discussed with Mr. Ali and other Egyptian officials the problem of the international boundary splitting in half the northern Sinai town of Rafah, and the economic and social dislocation that could result.

Mr. Sharon said there was no agreement on the Rafah question, but that the matter was referred to a military committee. He said he was opposed to the dividing of families and the transfer of populations that would result from adherence to the boundary that runs through Rafah.



Kamal Hassan Ali, right, the Egyptian foreign minister, greeted Ariel Sharon, the Israeli defense minister, Monday in Cairo. The two had talks on Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

India Reported To Hold 6,000 in Bid to Crush Strike

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — More than 6,000 trade union activists, opposition politicians and "anti-social elements" were reported under arrest in India Monday night as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government moved to crush a 24-hour national strike called for Tuesday.

The United News of India compiled the total from separate state reports. The agency said the roundup was continuing as paramilitary troops massed at major industrial centers.

The nationwide strike call shaped up as the first major test of strength between Mrs. Gandhi's forces and the opposition since she returned to power two years ago.

Eight central trade unions affiliated with opposition political parties announced the strike as a protest against "anti-labor policies" of the Gandhi government and rising prices.

The organizers specifically demanded repeal of controversial laws permitting detention without trial for up to 12 months and banning strikes in essential sectors.

After Dual Setback, Next Vote Worries French Socialists

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The government suspended stock market trading Monday on companies about to be nationalized and moved swiftly to rewrite portions of its takeover program, which has been rejected as unconstitutional by France's highest court.

The freeze was designed to prevent an avalanche of buy orders on the companies, whose stockholders are in line to receive substantially higher compensation as a result of the court decision Saturday attacking the Socialist government's reimbursement plan.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors ordered trading suspended for the affected companies until a new plan is worked out.

Loss of Face
Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy called in several ministers and their chief aides for two urgent sessions to work out new legislation to meet the court's objections. Despite his determination to get the changes passed quickly, however, the ruling has imposed a delay of at least three weeks in promulgation of nationalization laws that are the mainstay of President



Pierre Mauroy

François Mitterrand's economic platform.

This setback was accompanied by the loss of four by-elections Sunday to the conservative opposition. Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists still enjoy an absolute majority in the 491-seat National Assembly. But the defeats in the first electoral test since the Socialists' rise to power marked a highly visible loss of face for a government that had been riding high since presidential

and legislative sweeps last May and June.

In what was seen as a measure of the embarrassment, Mr. Mauroy and his ministers remained uncharacteristically silent. The opposition issued a number of statements interpreting the results as a disavowal of Mr. Mitterrand's policies.

Some political analysts suggested that Saturday's court decision could have played a role in Sunday's vote. By finding fault with the nationalization program, the court seemed to bolster opposition arguments that the Socialists are proceeding recklessly into an economic adventure that will end up costing the country dearly, the analysts said.

Whatever the connection, the court decision and the electoral losses combined raised the danger of slowing the government's momentum at a time when Socialist politicians say they are already hearing complaints from constituents that the practical effects of Mr. Mitterrand's policies seem slow in coming.

Some Socialist officials have told French political reporters in private of fears that such impatience could cost them votes in cantonal elections scheduled for March. These elections, for local assemblies, will be the first nationwide test of political sentiment since Mr. Mitterrand took over, and the leftists were hoping to enter the battle with their winner's image intact and with a list of concrete Socialist achievements to point at.

Complicated Change
By decree, Mr. Mauroy has reduced the legal workweek from 40 to 39 hours and increased the legal vacation period from four to five weeks a year. But with unemployment having climbed several hundred thousand over the 2-million mark and with inflation slightly up at 14 percent, the nationalizations would be the most spectacular change flowing from the Socialist victory. Mr. Mauroy had planned to have the laws promulgated Wednesday and simultaneously announce the names of new presidents for the banks and companies taken over.

Secretary of State Jean Le Garrec, who is in direct charge of na-

tionalizations, said these plans now will have to be put back by more than a month, though other officials predicted that the laws could be revised and the contested sections pushed through the assembly again in three weeks.

The most complicated change involves compensation for stockholders. The court ruled that Mr. Mauroy's plan was unfair on this point mainly because it failed to take into account dividends for profits in 1981, but also because of other features of the way stocks were evaluated.

Preliminary estimates Monday said addition of the 1981 dividends alone could cost the government the equivalent of \$360 million, with recalculation of stocks' value another costly addition to the total compensation bill of about \$5.6 billion.

Two other portions of the nationalization plan rejected by the court were less sweeping. One exempted mutual banks from nationalization even if their deposits were above the threshold for nationalization of other banks. Only three banks fell into this category, however, and their nationalization was expected to make little difference.

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Taiwan Arms

Only slightly mollified by the Reagan administration's decision not to sell advanced U.S. warplanes to Taiwan, China intends to press the United States for a commitment to reduce and finally to end all arms sales to the island, Chinese officials said. Page 3.

Greek Change

The Greek Socialist government is extending its drive for social change by seeking the abolition of adultery as a crime punishable by imprisonment. The bill is part of the Socialist drive to revise the family law and penal code. Page 3.

Japan Trade

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. delivers a strong warning to Japan's top trade representative as the Japanese report their 1981 trade surplus with the United States almost doubled from 1980. Page 7.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Koivisto Landslide Victor in Finland

HELSINKI — Premier Mauno Koivisto became Finland's first Socialist president Monday night in a Social Democrat landslide that even he had not expected. With 91 percent of the vote counted, the acting president's Social Democrats had won 146 of the 301 seats in the electoral college, five short of an absolute majority.

Mr. Koivisto's electors had received 43.1 percent of the votes cast, far more than his best pre-election poll indication of 37 percent. A record 88.5 percent of the 3.9 million registered voters cast ballots.

Mr. Koivisto claimed victory, saying that the Communist Party had promised him the other five seats if needed. The other seven official candidates conceded. In a statement characteristic of his low-key campaign, Mr. Koivisto proclaimed the landslide victory "fairly satisfactory."

Mr. Koivisto has been acting president since Urho Kekkonen, 81, resigned last October after 25 years in office.

4 Pilots Die as U.S. T-38 Jets Collide

INDIAN SPRINGS, Nev. — Four pilots were killed Monday when four jets practicing for the Air Force's Thunderbird precision team collided in the air, authorities said.

The four twin-engine T-38 jet trainers were practicing at the auxiliary station of Indian Springs Air Force Base for the upcoming season of air shows starting in March when they collided, said a spokesman at Nellis Air Force Base, 40 miles (75 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas.

A board of officers was being formed to investigate the accident, the spokesman said. Last year, two Thunderbird pilots died in crashes. A total of 18 pilots have now died in the 29-year history of the team.

U.K. Miners Appear Split on Strike

LONDON — Britain's 240,000 coal miners appeared Monday to be split on whether to launch a national stoppage for more money as unofficial counts on a strike ballot indicated a wide rejection of industrial confrontation with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

The Times of London reported that the final result, expected later this week, will likely be "finely balanced," despite earlier predictions by militants of an overwhelming vote for strike action.

As the threat of a paralyzing winter coal strike apparently receded, 25,000 locomotive engineers returned to work after a 24-hour strike Sunday, their second national shutdown in five days.

EEC Farm Price Decision Delayed

BRUSSELS — The Common Market Commission Monday postponed a decision on its 1982-83 farm price proposals to give European Economic Community member countries more time to resolve their dispute over budget reform, EEC sources said.

The 14-member EEC executive body was to have decided Monday on how much more it thought the community should pay this year in guaranteed prices to its 8 million farmers. But at a morning meeting several commissioners urged that a decision be put off until after a meeting of EEC foreign ministers next Monday, the sources said.

The foreign ministers, charged with negotiating a major overhaul of the EEC budget, ended the last round of their talks on Friday, still split over cash rebates to Britain and milk subsidies to farmers. But diplomats believe that sufficient progress has been made to make a solution possible at next week's meeting.

U.K. Panel Backs Canadian Charter

LONDON — The British Parliament should approve a request by the government of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to give his country complete control over its constitution, an all-party House of Commons committee on foreign affairs said Monday.

The endorsement by the committee was expected to speed passage in Parliament of a measure to send the British North America Act to Canada. That document, written in 1867, established the Canadian confederation and has served as the Canadian constitution.

All of Canada's provinces except French-speaking Quebec on Dec. 2 approved a resolution by Mr. Trudeau asking Britain to send the document to Ottawa. If the British Parliament approves the request, it will remove the last vestige of British colonial authority over Canada.

China Expected to Seek a U.S. Commitment To Curb, Then Halt Sale of Arms to Taiwan

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

HONG KONG — Only a little mollified by the Reagan administration's decision not to sell advanced U.S. warplanes to Taiwan, China intends to press the United States for a commitment to reduce and finally to end all arms sales to the island, according to Chinese officials here.

Peking believes that Washington reneged on a firm promise to discuss the arms question again before making any decision on major sales, particularly of aircraft. Although President Reagan refused to sell advanced fighter-bombers, deciding instead to provide on a replacement basis an airplane

Taiwan already has, China regards failure to consult as a serious breach of trust.

"Sino-American relations must be carefully assessed in the wake of this unilateral U.S. decision," a well-informed Communist official here said Sunday. "First, there is the issue of the arms sales themselves—how long they will continue, what their nature will be in the future, how this will affect Taiwan's reunification with the mainland."

"Equally important is the development of Sino-American relations—what value does Washington place on relations with China, will it continue to dictate terms of the relationship to us, will it honor

promises it makes? These are questions that the Reagan administration's behavior has put before the Chinese leadership."

Peking may try, however, to turn its anger over the F-5E sale to advantage and seek as compensation a U.S. commitment to reducing and eventually ending future arms deliveries to the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan. A leading member of the Communist hierarchy here put it this way: "We do not accept that the sale of the F-5E rather than the new FX fighter was a concession; on the contrary, we think you owe us one now."

That point was reportedly made to John Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asia, who

found himself explaining to Chinese officials a decision they had already learned about in U.S. news media. "It was a farce," an editor of one of Hong Kong's Communist newspapers said of the Holdridge mission. "It was a trip begun in bad faith because the decision for which Holdridge came to consult had already been made, and even announced, and the White House was boasting it would be bullied by the Chinese."

Chinese media commentaries following Mr. Holdridge's departure Thursday have described as "preposterous," "stupid" and "complete hogwash" the administration's assertions, which Mr. Holdridge had conveyed, that the decision not to sell Taiwan any advanced warplanes was a major concession to China.

The commentaries have also underscored Peking's anger over the way the U.S. decision was reached. "This is still a bitter pill, and the Reagan administration is still trying to force it down our throats," a radio commentator said.

A well-informed Chinese Communist Party representative here cautioned Sunday against dismissing those comments as "pro forma protests," as an U.S. Embassy official in Peking characterized them.

"We have said time and again this is a matter of principle for us, and while there definitely is room for compromise a resolution must first of all recognize Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan," he said. "The Reagan administration's solution, selling Taiwan F-5Es, might have been understood had there been any acknowledgment of the principles, but it came as an American 'dilemma'."

The Reagan administration is betting that the benefits China gets from developing U.S.-Chinese relations will outweigh any anger over the decision and that Peking will accept what was intended as a major concession.

Chinese commentaries indicate that is Peking's most likely course. There has been no reference to any "downgrading" of relations and only one to possible "retrogression."

But informed Communist sources here said that does not reflect Peking's final judgment, only the initial reaction before a full discussion within the top party leadership. Deng Xiaoping, the powerful party deputy chairman who was the architect of the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations three years ago, is likely to find himself under attack and may have to yield to critics wanting a harder line toward the United States, sources here speculated.

The Chinese news agency said in a commentary at the end of Mr. Holdridge's visit that the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan had "reached a point calling for an immediate solution, and the Sino-American relationship is facing a rigorous test."

Although Peking would never openly agree to any U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Reagan administration's unilateral decision undercut the position of moderates within the Chinese hierarchy who had placed their confidence on Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s promise of further talks before a decision was made. Now, those moderates believe they have been let down, and that they are foolish and perhaps even deliberately duped, according to Communist sources here.

Delay in Polish Debt Repayments Could Add to U.S. Budget Deficit

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Poland's financial difficulties could add more than half a billion dollars to the U.S. budget deficit in the current fiscal year, according to Reagan administration officials who are battling to narrow the gap between spending and revenues.

The half-billion-dollar figure assumes that Poland's central bank will be able to pay only a small part of the \$658 million in principal and interest owed to two main U.S. government lending institutions, the Commodity Credit Corp. and the Export-Import Bank, in fiscal 1982. Many financial experts say they doubt whether Poland will be able to come up with all it owes.

The Polish military regime has already asked Western governments to refinance loans due in 1982. This would postpone repayment, a step that would reduce U.S. budgetary receipts and increase federal outlays to private U.S. banks whose loans are guaranteed by the government.

The possible shortfall in receipts from Poland would come just as the administration is cutting a number of domestic programs half a billion dollars and more to reduce the budget deficit.

The bulk of the \$375 million refinanced in this way was charged against the 1981 budget. But officials of the Office of Management and Budget and the Commodity Credit Corp. say Poland will have larger obligations coming due in 1982 because of substantial private bank loans guaranteed by the government over the past 24 months for purchases of U.S. agricultural commodities.

A delay in repayment of the Polish debt would affect the federal budget two ways.

First, a postponement of repayment of U.S. government credits reduces the amount of revenue coming in. In fiscal 1982, Poland is supposed to pay back \$310 million to the Commodity Credit Corp., the Agriculture Department's bank, and another \$40 million to the Export-Import Bank. If that money is not paid, it will have to be made up by government borrowing.

Second, the government has to make outlays to private banks to cover loans it has guaranteed. In fiscal 1982, loans amounting to \$308 million, guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corp., are coming due.

So far, according to Robbie A. Brammer, the Commodity Credit Corp.'s treasurer, no claims have been made by the banks. But the body is obligated to cover them if they come in.

The Commodity Credit Corp. will get this money back starting in 1986 under the terms of the refinancing agreement. But in the meantime, the loss of receipts and the outlays to the banks show up in federal budgets whose deficits have become a major political issue in the Reagan administration's economic program.

The uncertainty about Polish repayments has arisen as the Commodity Credit Corp. is running short of funds to run the domestic farm programs that are the core of its operations.

Gunman Kills U.S. Colonel Near Victim's Paris Home

(Continued from Page 1)

understood that the majority of U.S. officials' residences—including Col. Ray's—have not received extra protection despite police concern about a possible new attack.

In both cases, police noted, the assailant was described as "very short." Only a vague description is available of Col. Ray's killer from the single witness.

The killer, police said, was reportedly "swarthy." The gunman

in the Chapman case was described as "a Middle Eastern type."

Police inquiries in the Chapman case apparently have uncovered few leads.

U.S. officials declined to speculate about the alleged Libyan or Arab connection or about a possible campaign throughout Europe against the U.S. military presence in conjunction with the demonstrations against NATO plans for new U.S. weapons in Europe.

Vietnam Veteran

Col. Ray has been at the Paris embassy since mid-1980. He was one of four assistant military attaches in the 12-man team in the defense attaché's office. He was a decorated veteran of the Vietnam War, his only previous overseas assignment.

In an evening ceremony, the U.S. ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, laid a wreath to the memory of Col. Ray at the Arc de Triomphe, the site commemorating France's unknown soldier. Col. Ray is survived by his wife and two children.

Rakowski Says Curbs Hurt, But Poland Won't Change

(Continued from Page 1)

admitted that "today we don't have such a clearly defined concept" of what form a new national accord might take. "We are at the stage of collecting opinions."

The martial law chief, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, is scheduled to address the Sejm (parliament) on Jan. 25 in what has been billed as a major speech outlining the political reforms he has in mind.

Papal Visit

On other subjects, Mr. Rakowski said that Pope John Paul II is still welcome to make his planned pilgrimage to Poland in August for the commemoration of the 600th anniversary of Poland's most important religious symbol, the portrait of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa. Mr. Rakowski said that "as far as I know, no talks were conducted on the [planned] visit." When pressed by a questioner, however, he said "Yes, of course," the pope was still welcome.

Many in Poland contend that it was the last papal visit, in August, 1979, which really began the social revolution that brought the emergence of Solidarity and Poland's 16 months of East bloc freedom.

Mr. Rakowski said that he knew of no deaths among police or soldiers who put down strikes and street demonstrations in the wake of the martial law declaration. Other Polish officials have said privately that at least two security officers were killed, along with the nine civilian fatalities which the authorities acknowledge.

Asked his reaction to the request by his son, Artur, for political asylum in West Germany, Mr. Rakowski called the event "painful for me as a father" and "a drastic indication of a wider social phenomenon in Poland—the rift between a generation of fathers who fought for People's Poland and the generation of their sons, who see no prospects for themselves here."

Cocom Meeting Reported

PARIS (Reuters) — The United States and its major Western allies will open a two-day meeting in Paris on Tuesday to discuss controls on sales of strategic goods to the Soviet bloc diplomatic sources said on Monday.

The meeting is within the framework of the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (Cocom) which groups Japan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization except Iceland. The sources gave no further details of the agenda.

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Solidarity's Peace Tactics: A View From Underground

(Continued from Page 1)

became another annex of the totalitarian system, creating only an impression of democracy. This must not be demanded of us or of our Solidarity union."

"But let me expand on the subject," he continued. "Many people compared the construction of Solidarity to a revolution. But this revolution precluded the use of force and kept the arrangement determining the Polish nation d'état—economic cooperation, the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party."

"It was supposed to allow the party and government authorities to reform the system of rule in the country and find a new formula for the leading role of the party taking into account the changes that were occurring. It is known now that nobody was thinking about such changes and reforms and that our hopes—that we would find even a token of good will on the other side—were illusory. It's clear the current situation could not have been avoided."

Mr. Bujak, a former paratrooper, said that he was now in contact with union activists from Gdansk, Wroclaw, Lodz and other regions and that the union was reorganizing. He said the leaders in hiding were considering calling a national warning strike to demand the lifting of martial law and the release of Mr. Walesa, who is under house arrest, and of other union leaders. Attempts to bring union leaders to trial or to expel them from Poland would bring a strike, he added.

Opposition Growing
The first shock of martial law has passed, he said, and now spontaneous opposition is growing. As examples, he said, that there was passive resistance against political dismissals in factories, that intellectuals were turning in their party cards, that people were banding together to refuse to sign loyalty oaths and that artists and performers were refusing to cooperate with state-controlled radio and television.

"If this decisive resistance continues—and there is a chance that it will escape—I see a real possibility of stifling the dictatorship at least bringing about its liberalization and returning rights to the dissolved and suspended organizations," he said.

Mr. Bujak returned several times to the theme that the confrontation that culminated in the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13 was inevitable, given the hard-line stance of the authorities, unless the union had relinquished its mission and its identity. There were two roads, he said. Solidarity could have thought only of its own survival, which would have meant abandoning efforts for reform and cooperation and selling out the interests of workers, intellectuals and others. Or it could have tried, as it did, to realize the program adopted at its national congress in September to democratize the country and to institute reforms to lead it out of crisis.

The authorities, too, had a choice, he said—to adopt reforms or to destroy the union. "From the moment when they decided to defend their privileges, the confrontation could not be avoided," he said.

"Truly independent unions can exist only in conditions of democracy," he said. "Thus to continue and to remain independent, the union must fight for democracy and become its guardian." He said that the substance of the program adopted in September, amounted to a "reconstruction of all the spheres of social and economic life."

"No one has the right to say that this was unwise," he declared. Taking a long view, he said that martial law had killed hopes for economic reform and that one result would be a deteriorating food supply. He predicted that the "tragic food situation" would be exploited by the authorities to pit workers and intellectuals against farmers and would lead to the requisitioning of food by force and attempts to collectivize agriculture. Such moves would fail, he said.

Mr. Bujak said that martial law "caught us all by surprise" and that "I personally, was most surprised of all."

As far back as last spring, he said, many union activists suspected that the authorities were planning some kind of action against Solidarity.

Hours before the military crackdown began, he said, the entire union leadership, assembled at a meeting in Gdansk, began receiving information about movements of troops, policemen and special riot policemen and about a cutoff in communications. But the scope and the intent behind those actions apparently were not clear to the unionists.

A last-minute change in plans allowed Mr. Bujak and a few others to escape the police. The meeting was intended to go on until the next day but adjourned after completing its business at 12:20 a.m. on Dec. 13.

Hotel Is Surrounded
Mr. Bujak, together with Zbyszek Janas, head of Solidarity at the Ursus Tractor Factory, decided to take the 2:20 a.m. train to Warsaw. From the station, they and other union leaders watched at 1 a.m. as special security police units set up a shield-to-shield cordon around the Monopol Hotel, where many union leaders were staying. They learned that other hotels were also surrounded.

"It became obvious that the authorities were conducting some kind of important action, against our union," Mr. Bujak said. "I did not suspect, however, that it was so big and consisted of the arrests of thousands of Solidarity members."

When the security police left, Mr. Bujak and Mr. Janas entered the hotel, left their identification documents at the reception desk and encountered a union activist who told them of the arrests. When they learned that secret policemen were still in the building they fled.

He said that if liberalization over the next few months did not return to the level that existed before the crackdown, the underground would grow quickly. Its activities, he said, would include distributing leaflets and conducting rallies and demonstrations and other protest actions.

"I do not exclude also that an armed underground might develop involved in terrorist activities," he said. "That would be a real disaster for our country. That is why believe there should be no armed action in the current situation."

Instead, he called upon Solidarity members to organize cells of 1 people and to help those who have been dismissed from their jobs. "This activity already goes on," he said, adding that workers should strike in protest over political dismissals.

Asked for his reaction to sanctions imposed by President Reagan against Poland and the Soviet Union because of the crackdown, Mr. Bujak indicated that was a complicated subject requiring more information and reflection on his part. The sanctions mean increased suffering for the people, he said. But he added that one can notice already that the sanctions constitute a great pressure, and we are growing bold to them for a reactivation of Solidarity and return to the road of reform.

As for his own plans, Mr. Bujak said he would remain in hiding until the struggle for "the reactivation of our union" was won. "I will not leave the country, and I will not let myself be thrown out," he said. "One problem I have is a family life. I have a wife, and want very much to have children."

Dutch Protesters Halt U.S. Arms

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
AMSTERDAM — Protesters stopped a train carrying munitions for American forces in West Germany as part of a peace campaign to prevent weapon shipments through the Netherlands.

The 1,200 tons of munitions which had arrived aboard the U freighter American Ranger Sunday, were loaded onto a train in West Germany. A passenger on train near the village of Rood school pulled the communication cord early Monday and brought traffic on the line to a halt inching the first munitions train.

Six demonstrators are reported to have chained themselves to the rear of the train, while others on the tracks in front.

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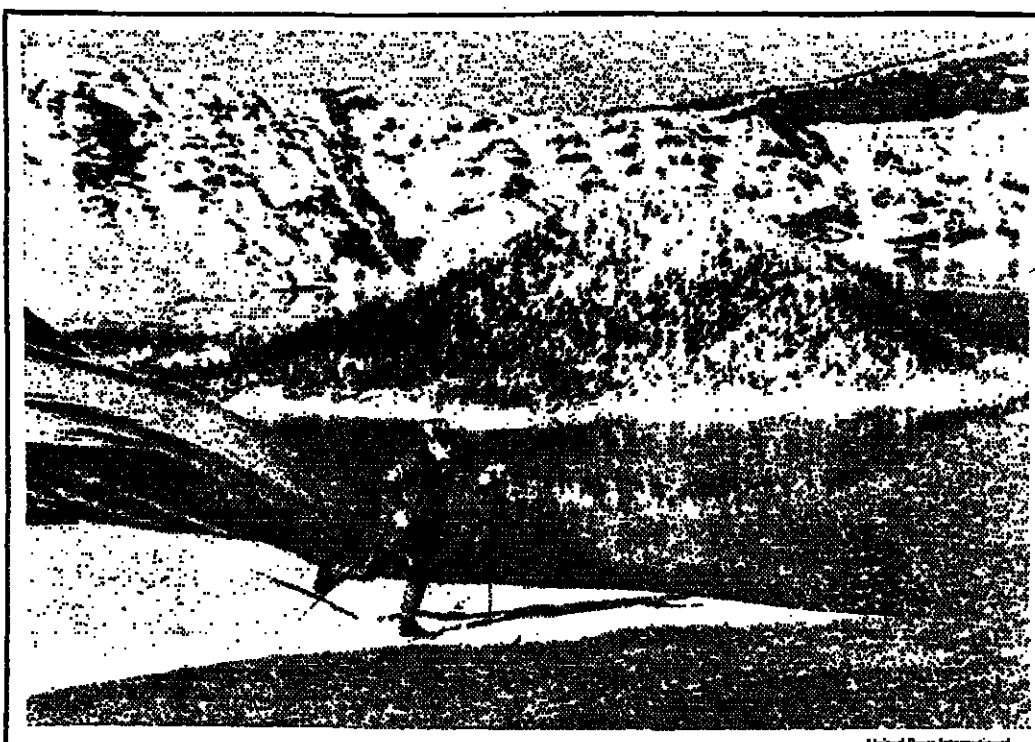
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LAKESIDE SKIER — A lone cross-country skier on the rim of Crater Lake, an extinct volcano in a national park 6,000 feet (2,000 meters) above sea level in southwestern Oregon.

Greece Moves to Abolish Adultery As Crime Punishable by Prison

ATHENS — The Greek Socialist government has extended its drive for social change by seeking the abolition of adultery as a crime punishable by imprisonment.

The bill aimed at doing this is part of the Socialist drive to revise the country's family law and penal code. It has met the opposition of conservative legislators and bishops of the Greek Orthodox Church, who have warned that such a reform may disrupt traditional family patterns.

Stathis Alexandris, the minister of justice, said his bill would abolish provisions that make adultery punishable by prison terms of up to a year and that forbid remarriage for any person sentenced for the offense. As in most Western countries, adultery would remain a ground for divorce.

Mr. Alexandris expressed confidence that his bill would be passed

by an overwhelming margin this month.

"Existing laws," he said, "are outdated when compared to social realities, since for some time now the offense has been accepted as a somewhat ordinary phenomenon, not deserving such strict punishment. Not even stoning people to death has prevented adultery."

The minister said that existing legislation had led to "unnecessary humiliations of human dignity."

Since the law demanded evidence of the offense, the partner who pressed charges was obliged to catch the couple in the act. In most cases, this required forced entry, employment of a photographer, help from detectives to make an arrest and then transportation of the couple to the nearest police station.

The discovery of a half-dressed couple in a bedroom was often deemed inadequate evidence.

In recent years, Greek courts had begun exhibiting some leniency. But even in 1980, 61 men and 45 women were sentenced to prison terms for adultery, compared with 75 men and 70 women the year before.

The presentation of the bill has led to a fourfold increase in the number of adultery cases heard by courts every day. The complaints have been filed by persons anxious to get their partners sentenced before the bill's passage.

The measure on adultery, included within a bill that would also establish civil marriage and thus end the church's monopoly of marital ceremonies, has been welcomed by most people directly involved in prosecuting adultery.

The Athens Bar Association termed the projected changes "a major step forward in the country's social evolution." Constitutional experts within its ranks also argued that punishment of adultery was a violation of human rights, as specified by the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community to which Greece belongs.

Private detectives, whose profession has flourished through the pursuit of such cases, predicted a slight increase in adultery upon the withdrawal of the prosecution threat, but they stressed that even now only one-third of discovered cases goes to court.

Greek wives, they said, have been particularly unwilling to press the matter. Women were more anxious to save their marriage and avoid the social stigma attached to divorce, they said.

6 in Knesset Lose Immunity To Traffic Code

United Press International

JERUSALEM — Six members of the Israeli parliament will face the legal consequences of their traffic offenses, a Knesset committee decided Monday in lifting their immunity from prosecution for the first time.

The six include the transportation minister, Haim Corfu, and a former prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin. Israeli radio said.

Charles Biton, a committee member and a deputy who faces the most serious charges for being involved in a car accident in which someone was hurt, voted to have his own immunity lifted for two other minor offenses. Israeli radio said the attorney general would decide whether Mr. Biton must stand trial for the third violation.

Ousted U.S. Official Makes Comeback in Fight on Soviet Trade

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This is a tale of political survival in the nation's capital, the saga of a civil servant who was once called incompetent and was ousted but who now has returned as one of the key policy-makers of the Reagan administration.

Lawrence J. Brady has come back. Moreover, he has come back to the Commerce Department, the same agency he was forced to leave two years ago over an interpretation of détente. And he has come back to an even bigger job, as assistant secretary for trade administration.

He is also resuming the offensive he began as an export official in the Carter administration, a campaign against the large-scale transfer of U.S. technology to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brady believes that the computers, advanced electronics gear, pipeline equipment, truck plants and steel and aluminum mills that the United States and the other Western allies and Japan have shipped to the Soviet Union over the years of détente have been used only to enhance the Russians' military capability.

His latest battle plan, disclosed last week, calls for the Western allies and Japan to play a bigger role in the struggle to curb such exports. And this time around, with the ideological wheel having turned, he is more confident of victory.

All this is part of the argument about how much trade can or should be controlled for political purposes, especially when competing products are available from other nations. At issue, too, is whether trade can serve as a liberalizing influence on the policies of the Soviet Union. Many proponents of détente believe that it can.

Mr. Brady quit under pressure as acting director of the Office of Export Administration at the Commerce Department in early 1980 when he and his superiors were unable to agree on policy.

Testifying before Congress, Mr. Brady asserted that the department's export controls were not being adequately administered and said that trade should be suspended. Neither the companies seeking the export business nor his Commerce Department superiors agreed, and Mr. Brady left the government.

Then came the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, in which trucks from a plant on the Kama River, built by Americans, were identified as troop carriers. Mr. Brady, vindicated in the view of many conservatives, returned to New Hampshire, the state of his birth 40 years earlier, and began campaigning hard for Ronald Reagan for president. He also began writing about technology transfers in Human Events, a conservative weekly.

Mr. Reagan had chosen New Hampshire to deliver his strongest criticism of technological trade with the Russians, proposing the suspension of all trade pending Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Upon meeting Mr. Brady on the campaign trail, Mr. Reagan reportedly promised, "If I'm elected president, you're back in the government."

Request Indicated

Today, with events in Poland as well as Afghanistan to react to, Mr. Brady is, apparently with the president's blessing, confidently issuing strongly worded condemnations of trade with the Russians. His latest, issued last week, indicated that the United States was preparing to ask its Western allies and Japan for increased curbs on



Lawrence J. Brady

high technology products and on oil and gas equipment. The request probably will be made Tuesday in Paris at a meeting of the NATO allies.

Educated in international economics at Washington's Catholic University, Mr. Brady decided early on a political future. Like many young men with such ambitions, he started knocking on doors in Congress and got job with Norris Cotton, then the Republican senator from New Hampshire. Later he moved to the staff of the Senate Republican leader, Everett M. Dirksen.

From the Senate staff, he shifted to the State Department as a senior international economist in the Office of International Trade and then, in 1971, went to the Nixon White House as a senior staff member on the Council of International Economic Policy.

In 1974 he moved to the Office of Export Administration at the Commerce Department, where he stayed until early 1980.

He ran in the Republican senatorial primary in New Hampshire in 1980, coming in fourth in a field of 11. And, according to friends, he may try again.

In California Desert, Nicaraguans Train to Overthrow Sandinistas

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Small groups of Nicaraguans are undergoing military training under the guidance of Cuban exiles in the Southern California desert for what the Nicaraguans hope will be the overthrow of the Sandinista government in their country.

The training camp, in a remote area of San Bernardino County southeast of here, is similar to but much smaller than one operated by Cuban exiles near the Florida Everglades. Nicaraguan political activists say that military training is also occasionally being given in rural areas of suburban Orange County south of Los Angeles and elsewhere in California.

Such training operations to prepare for an invasion of a foreign country have aroused the concern of some specialists on international law, as well as representatives of the Nicaraguan government, who contend that the training camps violate the Neutrality Act of 1794, which bars the use of the United States as a base of military operations against any nation that is at peace with the United States.

But federal Justice and State department officials, while acknowledging the existence of the training camps, say the law has not been violated.

Desolate Location

Thomas O. Enders, an assistant secretary of state, has said that the exiles were not breaking the law "as long as they don't hurt anybody and as long as they don't actually conspire to invade in a specific way."

Law enforcement officials in San Bernardino County, a 20,160-square-mile (52,416-square-kilometer) expanse of mountains and

desert, say they discovered the training camp in a desolate corner of the county last month and ordered the Latin nationalists to stop firing live ammunition.

Since then, officials say, the exiles have switched to drilling with unloaded weapons and, in some cases, toy guns and wooden replicas of automatic weapons.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan exiles said the training in California involved more than 100 people.

Santiago Barquero, an official

and spokesman here for the Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Union, a major émigré group, said that the training was conducted by members of Alpha 66, a group of Cubans opposed to Fidel Castro, although he said that sometimes the Nicaraguans drilled independently of the Cubans.

Mr. Barquero implied that some Nicaraguans, with the help of Cuban instructors, were undergoing military training at camps besides those in Florida and the one in San Bernardino County. But he did not identify any other locations.

U.S. Deficits Appear Inevitable as Spending Outstrips Revenues

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For decades U.S. presidents faced with large budget deficits could confidently promise the nation that within a few years the red ink would disappear.

It never worked out that way in fact, but at least it looked true on

enough left to cut year after year to balance the budget without either more taxes or smaller military spending increases, the experts declare.

The recession is swelling the 1982 budget deficit, which is likely to turn out to be close to \$100 billion. But a brisk recovery will not eliminate deficits in future years. That is what has changed.

Meanwhile, recognition of this inexorable arithmetic by financial analysts is helping drive interest rates upward at the same time the economy is plunging ever deeper into recession. Industrial production fell 2.1 percent in last month, matching the drop in May, 1980, when economists were saying the economy was in a "free fall." During the same month, some long-term interest rates rose more than a full percentage point.

"Thatcherization of U.S."

These developments are causing some economists to question whether, in fact, there will be an economic recovery in the second half of the year. Economist Alan Greenspan, a regular adviser to Reagan, puts the odds for "no significant recovery" this year at 1 in 3.

Rudy Penner of the American Enterprise Institute, chief economist at the Office of Management and Budget in the Ford administration, fears that rising interest rates will choke off any recovery. And with a reference to the depressed economy of the Britain, he declares, "the probability of Thatcherization of the U.S. economy has become very high."

Mr. Penner does not think financial markets will sit still for extended deliberations on how to effect a long-term solution to the new budget dilemma. He believes that Mr. Reagan, like Mr. Carter, will soon "be forced into more vigorous action" than is likely to be seen in the 1983 budget that Mr. Reagan will send to Congress on Feb. 8.

One congressional budget analyst says that the problem is that last year's tax cut was so large that even with a healthy economy, revenues would be growing only about 7 percent a year while outlays, with the military spending increases, would be going up about 8 percent to 10 percent annually.

"It's quite a dramatic change," the analyst said. "It really is. Suppose you cut nondefense spending by \$30 billion. You've still got a growing deficit."

If there were no more nonmilitary spending cuts and no tax increases, the deficit could reach \$200 billion by 1985, according to rough estimates by the budget office.

Red Brigades Planned Mass Political Killing

United Press International

ROME — The Red Brigades planned to eclipse last month's kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier with the massacre of 100 politicians on live television later this week, police said Monday.

A police spokesman confirmed stories in three of Italy's major newspapers saying the group planned to attack the Christian Democratic Party headquarters during a national conference on Friday. Police last week said they had found plans to attack the building, but did not release details.

The reports said 15 to 20 Red Brigades members disguised as television technicians and carrying false identification documents were to infiltrate the party building on the morning of the conference. They were to carry guns and grenades in their equipment bags.

At 1:35 p.m., while the meeting was to be broadcast live to millions of Italians on the afternoon news, the Red Brigades members were to hurl grenades at the dais and open fire on leading politicians.

At the same time, guerrillas outside the building were to launch missiles and bazooka shells from the back of parked vans and rush inside. The Red Brigades members in the building were to commandeer television cameras, train them on the politicians being shot, and

read a communiqué on the air before fleeing, the reports said.

The attack was to take about four minutes and leave between 80 and 100 people dead.

"The plan for this attack shows that the Christian Democrats are an obstacle for those who want to destabilize the country by throwing it into chaos," said a party official.

Police found detailed plans for the attack on the building, located in Rome's modern EUR section, and military weapons such as bazookas when they raided three Red Brigades hideouts and arrested 10 persons 10 days ago in the Rome area.

Among those arrested was Giovanni Senzani, 42, a former criminologist who police say headed the Red Brigades' Rome faction. The raids led to some hope that Mr. Senzani and the others would lead police to the "people's prison" where the group is holding Gen. Dozier. The U.S. general, who is the highest ranking officer at NATO's Verona base, was kidnapped on Dec. 17 from his Verona home.

Police said there had been contact between the Rome faction and the Red Brigades' so-called military wing that abducted Gen. Dozier. They said the kidnappers had asked Mr. Senzani to interrogate Gen. Dozier.

In Verona, meanwhile, Gaspare De Francisci, an anti-terrorist judicial official leading the Dozier investigation, met with U.S. specialists sent to Italy to help with the case.

4 More Spanish Oil Deaths

MADRID — Four women died in Spanish hospitals last weekend, bringing to 249 the number of deaths blamed on toxic cooking oil since last May, Health Ministry officials said Monday. Officials said 414 persons suffering from the illness were still in hospitals.

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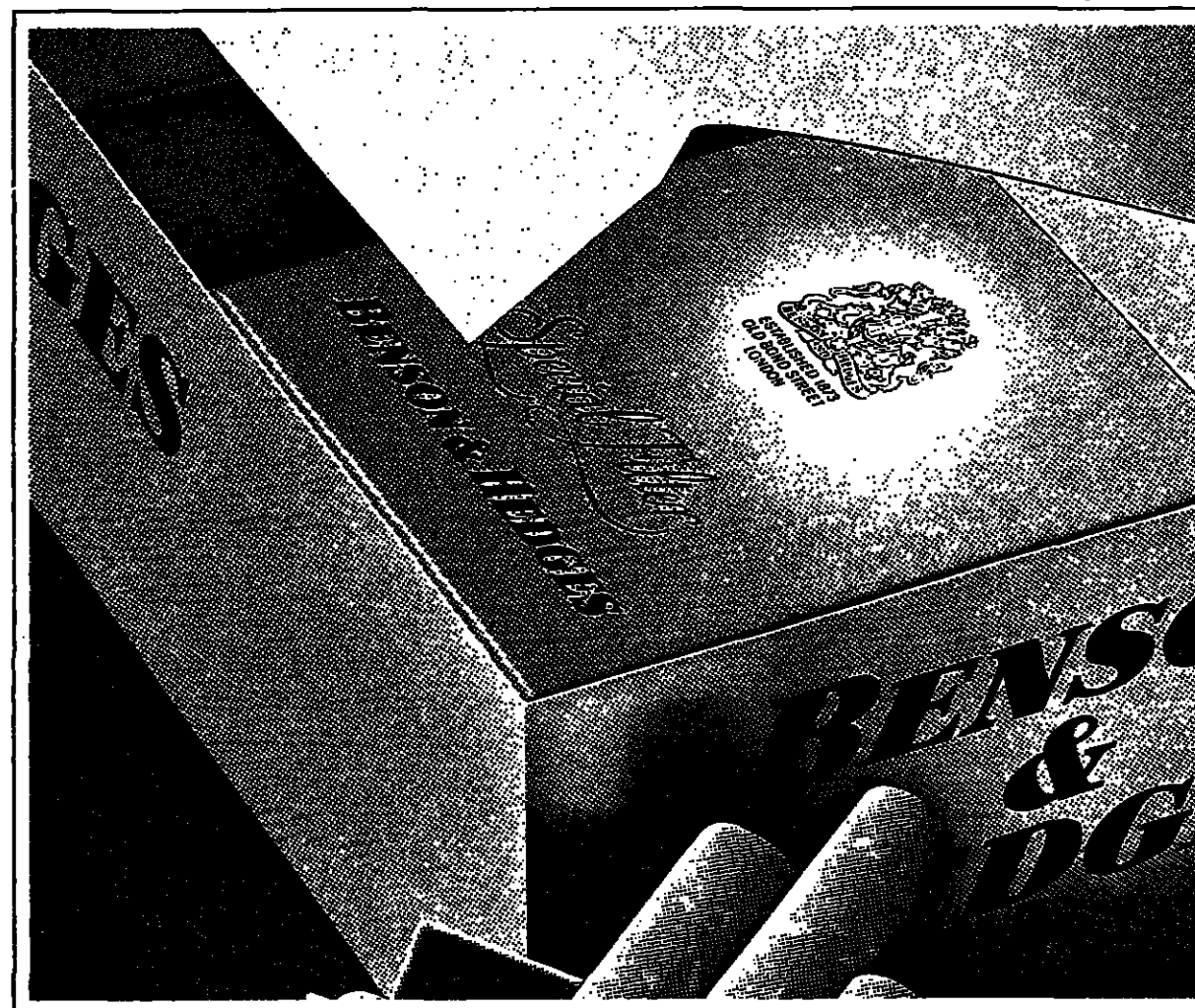


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Filipinos Divided on Ending of Martial Law

A Year After Marcos' Action, Backers See Progress, Foes Find No Change

New York Times Service
MANILA — A year ago on Sunday, President Ferdinand E. Marcos ended 8 years, 3 months and 26 days of martial law and proclaimed a "new republic" in the Philippines.

The gesture brought tears to the eyes of the first lady, Imelda Marcos, and approval from the United States. The lifting of martial law, it was believed, promised Filipinos the restoration of basic freedoms and a better life.

Filipinos remain divided between those sympathetic to the government and those who are not. Salvador P. Lopez, a former foreign affairs official, believes that the lifting of martial law has done little to inspire the average Filipino. "It has done nothing to lift the hearts and hopes of the people," he said.

However, some progress has been made. Supporters point to the promises Mr. Marcos made and kept. Although he retained all the powers he had under martial law, Mr. Marcos did hold elections as promised and he was returned to office for another six years in an uncontested race. Students were allowed to form student councils and publish papers. Workers were allowed to strike. And the government did encourage public debate.

Mr. Marcos, in an article about the new republic, said he believed that the period of martial law gave

the nation a new sense of the democratic ideal and "a new dynamism toward its attainment."

But many Filipinos feel that there has been no real change and that authoritarian government still remains. "The lifting of martial law turned out to be a face-lift," Mr. Lopez said. And, during the past year, Mr. Marcos has not hesitated to use the considerable powers he retained as president.

In November, when he decided that video games were corrupting Filipino youth, he banned them. And, when foreign publications reported a scandal recently involving the secret marriage of the president's daughter and the subsequent mysterious disappearance of the husband, the government delayed their distribution.

"As a former journalist, I am interested in how the lifting of martial law improved the journalistic picture," said Felix Bautista, former editor of The Evening Sun, an afternoon daily that was closed by martial law. "It has not," he said. "Freedom of the press is essential to democracy. There is no such freedom, so that makes our brand of democracy suspect."

The critics of the government's performance in the last year point to other unresolved problems like the hundreds of detainees still in prison. "The Frankenstein of martial law is still with us," said Cecilia Muniz Palma, a retired Supreme Court justice.

Last week in an interview with a foreign news agency, Mrs. Marcos defended the government's practices. "During his 16 years in power, President Marcos had only one man executed and that was Lim

Seng, the narcotics peddler," she said.

There often seem to be more critics of Mr. Marcos than supporters. But there is an entire generation that grew up under his rule and knows him as the only president of the Philippines.

"I don't know how different it is supposed to be," said Cissy Cheng, a 16-year-old student. "I hear about freedom, but I don't really know why we do or don't have it. I think the government does a pretty good job."

Those who disagree belong to opposition groups representing every social group and political view.

Activist students blame the Marcos government not only for martial law but also for its friendship with the United States. And adding to the voices of the dissatisfied are those of the church and the poor.

"The situation is worse than last year," said Cardinal Jaime Sin, the leading church critic of the Marcos government. "There is economic tension. There are people who

can't have even one full meal a day."

Workers who tried to improve their situation by striking found that the new strike law provided little protection.

"The right to strike is supposed to have been restored, but only under conditions that are unfair to workers," said Felix Berto Olalia, founder of the May One Movement, a labor federation that says it has a million members.

Perhaps state of the economy, more so than the progress or lack of it in restoring political freedom since the lifting of martial law, may have helped to polarize opinions about the new republic.

Past extravaganzas are considered less tolerable now. Imelda Marcos's latest monument, a film palace, was the last straw for Manuel Arizaga, who has been driving his taxi for long hours to make ends meet. "Things are bad and the first lady keeps building and building like we are a rich country," he said. "I would like to have a vote on that."

Philippine Jets Strafe Japan Tanker Suspected of Transporting Arms

The Associated Press

MANILA — The Philippine government said Monday that its warplanes strafed a Japanese tanker off Mindanao island because the ship ignored orders to stop and was suspected of carrying arms and anti-government guerrillas.

Breaking a three-day silence on Friday's incident, Foreign Minis-

ter Carlos P. Romulo said that the strafing was carried out as "a legitimate exercise of our right to protect our national security and territorial integrity."

Mindanao island is the battlefield in a nine-year-old Muslim separatist rebellion against the Philippine government.

Mr. Romulo said that the 5,307-

TRIDENT TEST — A U.S. submarine launched a Trident missile without a warhead in a test 50 miles (80 kilometers) off Florida. The presence of a Soviet ship in the area delayed the test by 40 minutes.

Novelist Ramón José Sender Of Spain Dies at 80 in U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Spanish-born novelist Ramón José Sender, 80, considered a contender in 1979 for the Nobel Prize in Literature, died on Friday of emphysema, the coroner's office said Sunday.

Mr. Sender fought on the loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War.

OBITUARIES

He left Spain in 1938 and settled in the United States where he became a professor of Spanish literature at the University of Southern California. He retired in 1973.

His novels include "Iman," translated into English as "Earthmarked for Hell," (1929), "Seven

Red Sundays" (1932), "The Sphere" (1947), "The Affable Hangman" (1952) and an autobiographical novel, "Before Dawn" (1958).

Mr. Sender's novels are marked by social criticism and compassion. The realism of his early novels gave way to a more symbolic approach in his later works.

Despite his opposition to the Franco regime, he was awarded Spain's highest literary award, the Planeta Prize, then worth \$15,714, in 1969.

Charles Dikran Kelekian

NEW YORK (NYT) — Charles Dikran Kelekian, 82, the dean of antiquities dealers in the United States, died Saturday of heart failure.

He was the son of Turkish-born Dikran Kelekian, who had founded the family's antiquities business in the United States in 1893.

Mr. Kelekian and his father, shuttling between the galleries they maintained in New York and Paris, sold major works to most of the leading museums. The representation of the head of Tutankhamun, seen in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art collection, was acquired from the Kelekians in the late 1940s.

Son of Brezhnev Faces Irate Poles In Belgian Town

The Associated Press

LIEGE, Belgium — Yuri L. Brezhnev, the son of the Soviet president, Monday faced angry Polish workers in Chaudfontaine, Belgium, who shouted at him, waving Solidarity posters, and even threw eggs but missed.

The demonstrators were about 50, all members of the Belgian Catholic trade unions and Christian Workers Movement.

They called for the departure of Soviet generals from Warsaw and vainly tried to hand Mr. Brezhnev a pamphlet supporting Solidarity, but they were pushed back by police men and bodyguards.

Mr. Brezhnev was here as deputy Soviet foreign trade minister to sign a draft contract with a Belgian company, Tubemeuse, that will make equipment to assemble the future gas pipe from the Soviet Union to Western Europe. He also inaugurated a new plant at Tubemeuse, specially made to produce the gas pipe equipment. It will employ 500 workers.

N. Yemen Replaces General

The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — According to a decree issued in San'a, the North Yemen capital, and distributed here by the Gulf news agency, Brig. Gen. Abdalaziz Borai has been relieved of his position as chief of staff and replaced by Brig. Gen. Abdullah Hussein Bushairy.

Cholera Now Considered Endemic In South Africa Black Homelands

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

TEMBA, Bophuthatswana — Cholera, an infectious disease that thrives where there is an absence of clean drinking water and decent sanitation, has become endemic in South Africa's rural black "homelands" in the last two years.

The disease has been spreading through eastern and central Africa for a decade, so experts in tropical medicine and epidemiology say it was only to be expected that it would establish itself within South Africa's traditional borders where, except for a small outbreak traced to migrant mine workers in 1974, it had been virtually unknown for nearly a century.

Since the first cases were reported in the eastern Transvaal about 15 months ago, there have been nearly 7,000 confirmed cases of symptomatic cholera, resulting in at least 70 deaths. Only two whites, both laboratory technicians, and a small number of Indians in the province of Natal are known to have been infected. The rest have been blacks.

Calculated on a per capita basis, South Africa now has a higher incidence of the disease than India and Indonesia, where it has long been endemic. That too is only to be expected, the experts say, because the lack of exposure to cholera in recent generations has left the population without the immunities that are built up in areas where the infection has been common.

Spotlight on Poverty

After some initial difficulties in recognizing the disease, the official health services appear to have responded vigorously and to have succeeded in keeping the rate of deaths at a much lower level than in other African countries.

Nevertheless, the spread of cholera through the black rural areas has inevitably highlighted the underdeveloped and impoverished conditions in these areas, since cholera — a bacterial infection transmitted in water that has become contaminated — is almost invariably associated with poverty.

Temba itself, a typical South African township for blacks with a population of about 40,000, has been protected by a filtered water system. But there are semi-urbanized communities nearby that have no developed water system at all, although their inhabitants also provide part of the work force that labors in industrial areas near Pretoria. Despite the distribution of chlorine tablets and a health education campaign with door-to-door canvassers dropping off leaflets that assert the danger in the most dire terms, the infection has spread inexorably through these settlements.

Hardest hit of the black communities near here are those that draw their water from the only dependable river in the area, the Apies.

No Coordinated Program

"There is a killer in the Apies River," one of the leaflets warns in the Tswana language. "Cholera! Cholera kills the people of Bophuthatswana. Parents, please keep your children out of the river."

The efforts to combat cholera have been complicated by the homeland system. Since Bophuthatswana is supposed to be independent, South African officials are expected to react to its health problems as they would if they were occurring in any nearby foreign nation. "If they say, 'Get off my back, I want to run my own show,'" a South African official

said, "they have every right to do so."

Bophuthatswana, which is reputed to be the best-governed of the black states that South Africa has spawned, has borrowed some water tankers and a couple of doctors from the South African defense forces. But, otherwise, it has handled the cholera crisis on its own, according to Dr. Gerard Malan, a South African who is superintendent of Jubilee Hospital. It is now preparing plans for the construction of filtration plants on the Apies River, Dr. Malan said.

The South African government has responded to the cholera outbreak by increasing its expenditures on rural water systems, but it has not developed a coordinated program for all the areas that have become infected as the disease spreads along the Indian Ocean coast through the fragments of the homeland called KwaZulu, which has been especially hard hit in the current summer season.

Present thinking appears to be that the individual homeland governments will have to develop such programs for themselves. Last year, in addition to lending army medical personnel to the black states, the South African health authorities spent about \$260,000 preparing printed and other materials on the cholera danger, including a slide show that it made available to rural black schools.

The slide show only contains English, which is not the language of instruction in these schools. And it cannot be shown without electricity, which most of the schools lack. The emphasis of these materials is conspicuously on the responsibility of the individual to maintain personal hygiene rather than the responsibility of the state to provide clean water and a proper sanitation system.

Envoys Unhappy With Workload, Performance, UN Study Shows

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Diplomats serving at the United Nations are a largely disillusioned lot, a study has disclosed.

They regard peace in the Middle East as the world's most pressing problem, but do not think the United Nations will help much in achieving it. They have a low opinion of the General Assembly, and an even lower one of the Security Council. They complain of spending too much time in too many meetings and wrestling with too much paper and overloaded agendas.

The diplomats give barely passing grades to the International Monetary Fund and the World

Bank, but they approve of the United Nations Development Program, which makes grants with fewer strings. They think the United Nations Secretariat is deteriorating, and they are critical of the way the world's news outlets cover their organization.

These conclusions emerged from a study by the UN Institute for Training and Research, which sent long questionnaires to 1,016 diplomats. Replies were received from 187. Only two of those were envoys from Soviet bloc nations, and they were discarded on the ground that this number was unrepresentative. Officials said the Soviet Union opposed the project, ultimately agreeing to it with great reluctance.

The survey, entitled "An Attitude Survey: Diplomats' Views on the United Nations System," asked for responses on a scale of one to seven. A rating of one meant "highly unsatisfactory" and seven "highly satisfactory."

The midpoint, four, represented neither approval nor disapproval, although the survey called this a passing grade. Asked which of the world's conflicts deserved the highest priority, the envoys rated the Middle East at 5.9, a shade higher than the 5.8 given South-West Africa (Namibia). But the United Nations' ability to solve the Middle East crisis fell well below a passing grade, with a score of 3. The envoys were slightly more optimistic about the chances in Namibia, which rated 4.1.

The questionnaire did not list Afghanistan as a UN priority al-

though it was the most sensitive East-West issue when the questions were asked a year and a half ago.

Thomas M. Franck, the research director of the institute, said, "We tried to ask questions in such a way that neither the secretary-general nor a superpower would actively oppose the questionnaire."

He implied that the Soviet Union, which describes its involvement in Afghanistan as an internal matter, would have objected to the inclusion of the Afghan conflict as a UN issue.

The one UN area viewed as largely successful was the operation of the organization's peace-keeping forces. Four of every five diplomats who responded said the volunteers in Cyprus, Kashmir and the Middle East had achieved some success in preventing wars or limiting conflicts.

The General Assembly, where each member has one vote but the results are only recommendations, just failed to win a passing score with 3.9. The Security Council, which can make decisions but where five permanent members can veto them, fared worse, with a score of 3.1.

Nearly seven of 10 agreed that the overall performance of the secretariat, the staff of international civil servants, "has declined substantially in recent years." More than four in five attributed the decline to "political interference" by governments.

The envoys were asked about obstacles that impeded their work. Eighty-five percent cited "multiple overlapping meetings, 77 percent said agendas were too heavy and 76 percent complained that meetings did not start on time.

The diplomats also rated the "fairness and accuracy" of what the survey called "worldwide media coverage of the UN." They scored 3.9, just failing. The coverage in New York City was graded even lower, at 3.3.

Laker Dismisses 21 of 200 Pilots

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sir Freddie Laker has dismissed 21 of his 200 pilots and demoted 10 of his captains to a bid to keep his airline flying amid financial problems, officials said.

The Press Association domestic news agency said Monday that Sir Freddie is also considering canceling orders for up to seven Airbus jetliners, due for delivery by 1984. Laker Airways officials said flight personnel not dismissed have been urged by the Laker Flight Crew Association, their bargaining unit, to give up their net two agreed pay raises of 5 percent each to help the business out of trouble.

Future of Billingsgate Undecided As London Fishmongers Move On

United Press International

LONDON — They sold the last fish at Billingsgate market over the weekend and London will never be quite the same.

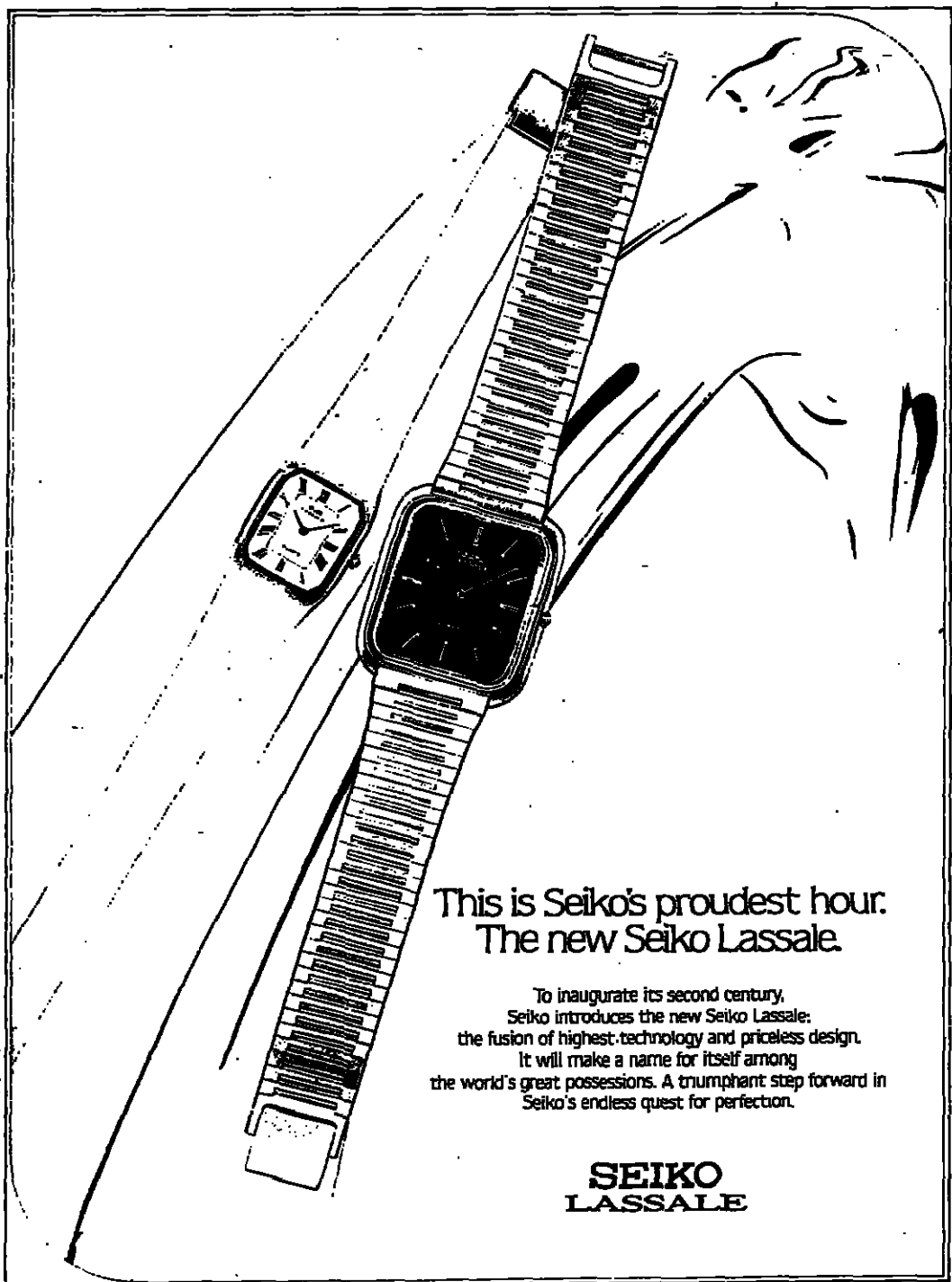
Billingsgate, whose name, because of the gutter language used there, entered the language as a synonym for "foul, vulgar, abusive talk," according to Webster, was a snobbishly London landmark that flourished for at least 1,000 years. The site of a Roman waterfront lies under the discolored yellow market building and Saxons landed fish there before the Norman conquest of 1066.

But before dawn Saturday, 500 fish sellers and porters clustered in to sell their daily average of 250 tons of fish for the last time. On Tuesday they move to a new building, still called Billingsgate, downstream along the River Thames. None of the fishmongers is very sorry.

"The conditions for working here are appalling," said Don Tyler, chairman of the Fish Merchants Association. He said the 106-year-old building, crowned by the figure of Britannia presiding over two dolphins, "outlived its usefulness" long ago.

The future of the building is uncertain. Conservation groups want to save it. The owners want to develop the prime riverside site. But for 50 years the building's cellars have been refrigerated, building up layer on layer of permafrost. Some experts think that the ice alone holds up the building, and that when it thaws the structure will collapse.

A further mystery is what is underneath the adjoining parking lot. Archaeologists will move in soon to start a nine-month dig on what one called "the most significant historic site uncovered in Europe this decade." They hope to clear up five centuries of obscure London history before 886.



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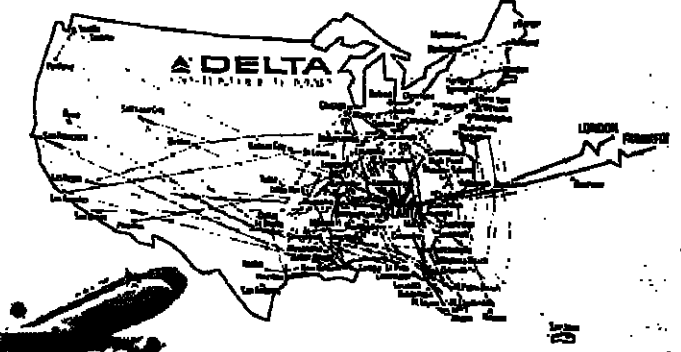
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DELTA. THE AIRLINE RUN BY PROFESSIONALS.

'Heart' Gets Lukewarm Reception

By Janet Maslin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In previewing his new film, "One From the Heart," at Radio City Music Hall, Francis Coppola fulfilled his desire to present his new work directly to the public and let the public decide on its merits.

The public, for its part, was polite. While viewing the film under perhaps the most glamorous possible circumstances, the audiences remained receptive and interested. There was scattered laughter, and there were ripples of appreciation for some of the lower-level sets and special effects. At the film's end, it was greeted with measured, if not wildly enthusiastic, applause.

So the evening, with its two sold-out previews, could in no way be viewed as a fiasco. But neither was it the triumphant debut Coppola had doubtless hoped for two weeks ago, when he hurriedly planned this unorthodox unveiling of his ambitious new musical movie.

Coppola's advertisement describes the film as "a new kind of old-fashioned romance."

Coppola arranged the preview

so unexpectedly that his plans became known to Paramount Pictures, the film's ostensible distributor, only through an advertisement placed by Coppola in The New York Times. The director has since expressed dissatisfaction with Paramount and threatened to terminate his distribution arrangement with the studio — something he is free to do, because the film is owned by Coppola's own Zoetrope Studios.

Paramount has offered very little in the way of comment, but the studio and Coppola are apparently still negotiating. At a news conference between the two screenings Friday, Coppola did not rule out the possibility that he might settle his differences with Paramount before Feb. 10, the date on which the studio had originally announced it would release the movie.

When the film is indeed released, it may in some respects be disappointing, but it will stand as yet another innovative, audacious effort from the director of "The Godfather" and "Apocalypse Now." In "One From the Heart," Coppola has combined richly imaginative sets and backdrops,

bluesy music by Tom Waits and drifting, overlapping action to create a thoroughly American romance with a Las Vegas setting. The sets include a department store, a motel, a suburban street, a row of gambling casinos and a yard littered with wildly fanciful billboard and car parts. The date is the Fourth of July.

When a dream girl appears to brighten one man's fantasies, she luxuriates in an enormous martini glass or dances on the roof of his convertible. When lovers tango in an imaginary tropical paradise, there's a cruise ship, anchored directly offshore. The American of these fantasies, as played by Coppola in soft, gorgeous neon hues, is far more affecting and important than any of the people who wander through these landscapes.

Though the film is ostensibly about lovers (played by Frederic Forrest and Teri Garth) who drift apart and then back together, the sets are invariably more interesting than the people who inhabit them. The characters — Nastasia Kinski and Raul Julia complete the romantic foursome — never compete successfully with the scenery. They seem to be living very small lives in very big spaces.

"One From the Heart" has so little in the way of story or tension, in fact, that the effect of Coppola's dazzling technical feats is almost superfluous at times; it's as if Rembrandt were painting Easter eggs. From its very first moments, which consist of a credit sequence so beautiful that it's better than plenty of full-length movies, "One From the Heart" promises a grace and radiance that is only intermittently warranted by the material.

There are ravishing things in this movie, plenty of them, enough to mark it as a brave and original effort. But the bravura moments are as apt to end abruptly as they are to flow easily together. Despite the technological advances that allowed Coppola to construct a kind of video blueprint for his work, a blueprint he could edit and modify in the planning stages, "One From the Heart" is often choppy enough to break its own spell. A spell is what it is, though: Coppola clearly means to weave the lights, colors, music and dance into something magical.

So when a woman looks into a mirror and speaks of the man who'll make her dreams come true, that man's face materializes beside her. When lovers quarrel and separate, their images are somehow united on the screen. When they make up, the rain stops and the darkness lifts, and their home is bathed in warm yellow light, while the birds down the street begin singing. There's not a moment in "One From the Heart" when Coppola isn't after something romantic and glorious, something impressively grand. At times, he even gets what he's after.

Royal Haircut — For Men Only

By William Borders
New York Times Service

LONDON — You can, of course, get your hair cut just about anywhere your travels take you. But if you want to feel like a lord while the snipping is going on, there is no place in the world quite like Trumper's, a grand, old-fashioned barbershop at 9 Curzon Street here, in the heart of Mayfair.

Trumper's, let it be said at the outset, is only for men, a blatant discrimination about which it shows no shame at all.

"This is not one of those him and her places," says Ivan Bersch, the owner, with a sniff of disdain. On the contrary, the atmosphere is entirely masculine and distinctly upper class, with dark, polished wood paneling, sporting prints on the walls, and the pin stripes and quiet, well-bred accents of a men's luncheon club.

Dukes and marquesses and captains of industry have been getting haircuts here since George F. Trumper opened shop in 1875, and the ancient gold sign in the window, "Court Hairdresser," really means what it says: men from Trumper's still call regularly at Buckingham Palace to trim the royal locks.

Each of the 12 barbers has his own wooden cubicle, so that you cannot see any of the other customers while your haircut is in progress. The cubicles have red velvet curtains and old marble sinks, and some of them are decorated with photographs of former customers, such as King Edward VIII and King George VI, or with wonderful old signs offering such services as beard trimming and mustache curling.

It is possible to walk in off the street, but far better to telephone for an appointment (499-1850). The haircut, which costs \$15, usually starts with a shampoo — the soap rubbed into the hair before it is wet — which becomes a soothing massage.

"It's the way we've always done it at Trumper's," Dennis Hornby explained, as his fingers worked into my scalp. "It reduces the tension and makes you feel calm." It certainly does.

Hornby, who has been a Trumper's barber for 17 years, displays the quiet discretion of the gentleman's gentleman. For example, when asked about dying hair, he replied, "If a man is going gray and

wants to return to his natural color, we can help him." He made it sound for all the world as if the gray were somehow not natural. In my case, he was very circumspect about a well-hidden bald spot, suggesting that my part be lowered somewhat "because you rather need some of this, um, hair up on the top, place on top, if you know what I mean."

Bersch, the owner, selects his barbers very carefully, he says, not only for their skill but also for their deportment and manners. "We don't want a racing-form kind of barber who talks to the customer about sex," said Bersch, who started as a lather boy for George Trumper 30 years ago.

Instead of Playboy and Penthouse magazines, which you would find in most barbershops, waiting customers at Trumper's are offered Country Life and Punch.

In the front of the shop (where women are welcome), Trumper's sells a staggering assortment of colognes, after-shave lotions, soaps and skin balms, many of them blended according to George Trumper's 100-year-old formulas.

The shop's mail-order catalog, which explains the history of the various bay runs and lime extracts, recalls that after customers had their hair cut in Victorian days, "it is almost certain that when they emerged, with that quiet feeling of well-being that only the attentions of a skilled hairdresser can provide, they would have taken with them one of Mr. Trumper's renowned preparations."

In addition to all those same preparations, there is a huge cabinet full of nothing but Mediterranean sponges, which range in price up to \$100. Another cabinet displays dozens of shaving brushes, priced from \$25 to \$300, depending upon whether the handle is ivory or plastic, and upon which part of the badge the bristles came from. And surely there are not many places where you can still buy (for \$5) a cake of alum, to rub on your face after shaving.

Despite such current vulgarities as electric razors and aerosol cans, Bersch believes that there is still a strong future for things like shaving brushes, at least among the kind of men who come to Trumper's.

"We offer quality and tradition," he said, "and there's always a market for that."

Putting a New Face on Men's Cosmetics

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There are mirrors, displays, lights and computers that will analyze his skin in 30 seconds. A woman in a white smock leans over the counter, takes his chin in her hands and scrutinizes his pores. She will study his face, and then prescribe a regimen of products for the health, beauty and maintained ruggedness of her client's skin.

The male customer in the United States has finally been lured, to the delight of cosmetics manufacturers, from traditional indifference to regular consumption in the \$15 billion-a-year beauty business that women have upheld for so long.

"There are a lot of closet users out there," said Maria DeLucia, cosmetics analyst for Kidder, Peabody Inc., "men using their wives' products because they are not yet comfortable with purchasing items in the stores."

Sending the market the right way is a matter of educating the male customer, according to Carol Phillips, executive vice president of Clinique, a subsidiary of Estée Lauder that manufactures skin-care lines for both men and women. "We try to educate men pleasantly, so they see the products for what they are," she said.

Clinique skin supplies for men — a three-step regimen that retails for \$25 here and emphasizes a clinical, no-nonsense treatment — was started in 1976 as a repackaged, renamed version of the women's line, which has been selling successfully since 1968.

Uncertain Potential

Not everyone is convinced that the growth potential in men's grooming products is all that strong. "A company putting out a product has a problem if it appeals more to one sex than the other," said William J. Fitzgerald, an economist who studies

consumer expenditures for industries and companies. "There have been a lot of aspirations about the great men's market, but it is not really there for the moment."

Prior to Clinique, men's skin care products were marketed under a fragrance umbrella. Fragrance companies introduced skin balms, combining a fragrance with a moisturizer, which was marketed with the established fragrance line. Estimated sales of men's fragrance products in 1980 totaled \$627 million.

Unlike their counterparts at Estée Lauder, however, the people at Warner Cosmetics do not feel the market is ripe for a separate men's skin-care line. "I don't think that men's treatment products today address the way men think," Gottlieb said. "Men are not as aware of aging. Society says it's OK for men, and not women, to grow older gracefully; society's viewpoint has to change before men feel a need for these products."

Dealer in Rothko Case Will Face U.S. Charges

By Joyce Wadler
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Multimillionaire art dealer Frank Lloyd, who was at the center of one of the major scandals in modern art, was given back his passport Monday by a New York Supreme Court judge while free on a \$1-million bond.

Lloyd, an international dealer accused of the "wrongful" and "shocking" mismanagement of the estate of the late Mark Rothko, gave himself up a week ago to face additional charges in that case after eluding authorities for four years. He pleaded not guilty and was freed on an unsecured bond of \$1 million.

His lawyer, Irving Younger, speaking for his client, said Lloyd "has full faith that the processes of American justice will result in his vindication." Younger said they would return on Feb. 22 to the court of New York Supreme Court Justice Peter J. McQuillen, who ordered the passport returned Monday, to move for dismissal of the indictment.

Lloyd is head of the prestigious, international Marlborough Galleries, which counted among its clientele the Vatican and the British royal family. Now 70 and still an active art dealer, he was indicted in 1977 on two counts of tampering with evidence during his trial two years earlier. Lloyd, who maintains homes in Paris and the Bahamas, had not returned to the United States since.

"I only collect money, I don't collect pictures," Lloyd, a controversial and hugely successful member of the art community, once said. A self-made man, a refugee from Hitler, he had often outraged art patrons with his forthright philosophy of art as business. Under criticism, he once parried with a feisty ad: "Unlimited cash available for works of art."

It was ultimately the financial aspect of the art world which got Lloyd into trouble. In 1975, with three others, he was found guilty of "improvidence and waste" in the handling of the estate of Rothko, the Abstract Expressionist artist, who committed suicide.

During a complex trial, initiated by Rothko's daughter, it was learned that the three executors of Rothko's estate had sold 798 paintings to Lloyd's Marlborough Galleries for prices far below their market value. In one instance, according to court evidence, Marlborough bought 100 paintings from the estate at a price of \$1.8 million, an average of \$18,000 a painting, at a time when works by the artist were selling for between \$40,000 and \$60,000.

The gallery, moreover, paid only \$200,000 down for those 100 paint-

ings with the remainder to be paid over 12 years with no interest. With the sale of one painting alone for \$180,000, Lloyd nearly realized his initial investment. The gallery was ultimately fined \$9,252,000, which has been paid to the estate, according to a source close to Lloyd. "He just considered it a business arrangement that went sour," the source said.

In 1977, however, two years after that judgment, Lloyd, a British subject, was indicted on two counts of tampering with a stock book in which his gallery recorded the history of each painting and which was used as evidence during the earlier trial. A felony punishable by up to four years in prison, the charge was not considered an "extraditable offense" by the Manhattan district attorney's office. Lloyd, with his wife and two children, continued to live abroad.

On Jan. 11, Lloyd, a balding, white-haired man with a slight stoop and a Viennese accent, gave himself up in state Supreme Court here. He was accompanied by Younger, of the Washington firm of Williams and Connolly, and a New York attorney, a French attorney, the Lloyd family attorney in Paris, sat with Mrs. Lloyd, a blond woman in a full-length fur. Younger said Lloyd had made the decision to come to the United States and face charges because of his two children. He added:

"He knows the charges are baseless but his situation is that he does have young children with his second wife and he did not want to leave his children with the idea that their father was afraid to face an accusation."

Monday, Younger said Lloyd is "of course delighted his passport is returned; he wants to see his children and he wants to take care of his business interests all over the world."

Arts Agenda

LYONS — A new production of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" that opens Jan. 21 at the Lyonn Opera will be the first in France to be based on the recent critical edition by Fritz Oser. Alain Vanzo will sing the title part, with Catherine Malfre as his first love, Jean Van Dam singing the second villain, and Collette Allio-Lugnet as Nicklaus and the Muse. Jean-Claude Condamine will conduct and Louis Elie is the stage director, with sets by Roberto Plati and costumes by Patricia Condamine. The work will get five performances this month and is scheduled to return to the repertory on April and May.

MONTE CARLO — Richard Strauss' "Academy of Muses" will be given for the first time at the Salle Garnier Jan. 26, opening the season of the Monte Carlo Opera. Marcelle Walther is stage director for the work, with sets and costumes by Jean Blum. Lawrence Foster will conduct a cast headed by Johannes Moler, Barbara Cortes, Hanna Schwarz, Hermann Winkler and Siegfried Vogel. Later performances are set for Jan. 28 and 31.

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Denmark (air)	\$ 990.00	495.00	270.00	Polynesia, French (air)	\$ 348.00	174.00	99.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Finland (air)	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Romania (air)	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
France (air)	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
Germany (air)	\$ 720.00	360.00	198.00	South America (air)	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
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Italy (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Japan (air)	\$ 144,000.00	72,000.00	39,600.00	Zaire (air)	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
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Jacques Mitterrand: Thriving in the State of BusinessBy Patricia Painton
New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France is in the process of nationalizing some industries. His brother, Gen. Jacques Mitterrand, who looks like him and shares his precision of language, is in the business of running a nationalized industry.

François Mitterrand believes that taking over nine of France's largest industrial groups will help solve national problems.

Jacques Mitterrand, a career air force man who now heads Aerospatiale, Europe's largest aerospace company, holds no brief for nationalization as such — he attributes a company's success to good management and not state support.

"I do not understand why a company's performance should be a function of its legal status," he said in an interview. He points out that, in a country that is committed to central, state-commanded direction since Colbert and Louis XIV, the state has all the tools it needs to direct the economy.

Gen. Mitterrand was tapped in 1975 by his brother's rightist predecessor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to take the helm of Aerospatiale, participant in the ill-fated Concorde and the successful Airbus. His mission: to end the state-owned concern's string of losses.

The turnaround was accomplished by classic business school methods of rigorous cost control, closure of ailing plants, modernizing equipment — and chopping the payroll. In management, "I found a collegial-type direction," said Gen. Mitterrand. Instead, he built a rigid hierarchy — "the company needed to be commanded."

Now, François Mitterrand has appointed him to another six-year term, and it is not difficult to see why. Aerospatiale, product of a gradual nationalization, which began in the 1930s and culminated in the 1970 merger of Nord Aviation and Sud Aviation, lost heavily between 1974 and 1978.

In the last three years, Gen. Mitterrand has churned out profits. Company sales in 1980 were

13.17 billion francs (\$2.3 billion) and profits, 119 million francs. Results for 1981 are expected to be as good. And his sales target for 1982 is at least 23 billion francs.

In his second term, Gen. Mitterrand said, "The problem that really needs looking at is the restructuring of the French aerospace industry."

An industry with international dimensions could be created, he believes, from the interests of Aerospatiale; of Dassault, the plane maker, and of the Matra group in missiles. With the Socialists' nationalization program, Dassault and Matra will come under state control. "That could make it easier," said Gen. Mitterrand. "But, so far, it doesn't figure in the program."

Jacques, 63, and François, 65, received their secondary schooling at a Catholic school in Angoulême in the Cognac region of southwest France. Then their paths diverged, with François studying law in Paris while Jacques went on to Saint Cyr, France's most

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



Gen. Jacques Mitterrand

Haig Warns Japan As Surplus Swells

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. delivered a strong warning Monday to Japan's new Minister of Trade, Shintaro Abe, that time is growing short for his country to take positive steps to reduce Japan's hefty trade surplus with the United States.

Japanese officials Monday announced that the surplus for 1981 had soared to a record \$13.4 billion, almost double the 1980 surplus of \$6.96 billion, despite the imposition of quotas on the shipment to the United States of Japanese cars. Both U.S. and Japanese experts expect that the trade surplus for 1982 will be larger.

Japan's trade surplus with the EEC also showed a substantial gain in 1981: \$10.3 billion, against \$8.8 billion in 1980.

Japanese Finance Ministry officials said Japan's exports to the United States of automobiles, tape recorders and other goods remained brisk, while Japan's sluggish economy did not allow for any sharp increase in imports.

Overall, Japan's trade balance in 1981 showed a surplus of \$8.89 billion, up from a deficit of \$10.72 billion in 1980.

In a round of meetings in Washington Monday that included a courtesy call on President Reagan, and a long discussion with U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock, Mr. Haig got a single message from U.S. officials: Unless the trade surplus begins to shrink instead of swelling, the Reagan administration will be unable to resist the demand for protectionist measures.

In the meeting at the State Department, Mr. Haig told Mr. Abe that there is only a limited period of time in which Japan can take credible actions to reduce their trade surplus with the United States. Specifically, he called on Mr. Abe to make good on the many Japanese promises to reduce their non-tariff barriers, which U.S. and other non-Japanese manufacturers say are thinly disguised means of keeping Japanese markets closed.

Mr. Abe repeated what he had told a meeting in Miami last week: Japan is taking a close look at the non-tariff barriers, and would take "drastic" steps to reduce their effect before the end of this month. Assistant Secretary of State Robert D. Hormats, who sat in on the Haig-Abe session, said that Mr. Haig had emphasized to Mr. Abe that the protectionist pressures "are intensifying", and that Japan must come to realize

that trade in reality must be a two-way street.

A U.S. Embassy official in Tokyo, hearing of the 1981 trade surplus, said: "I can't say we're surprised by the figure. It always seems to be creeping up, whichever way you count."

A source in the EEC's Tokyo office said: "It can't go on like this. It's got to stop somewhere."

Among the EEC nations, Japan posted trade surpluses of \$3.55 billion with West Germany, \$2.07 billion with Britain, \$1.05 billion with France and \$57.3 million with Italy.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Economic Planning Agency said Monday that Japan will overtake the United States in per-capita gross national product before the year 2000.

The agency said that the total value of goods and services produced per person in Japan would increase 140.6 percent to the equivalent of \$21,510 by the end of the century from \$8,940 in 1980.

The prediction assumed Japan could sustain an economic growth rate of 5 percent a year after inflation, while growth in the United States and the EEC was estimated at a 3 percent rate.

The agency calculated that U.S. per-capita GNP would be \$17,600 in the year 2000, up 68.9 percent from \$10,420 in 1980. For the EEC as a whole, the figure was projected at \$13,520, up 68.2 percent from \$8,400 in 1980.

Swiss Trade Deficit Cut

BERN — Switzerland's trade deficit narrowed to 240.4 million Swiss francs (\$130 million) in December from a revised deficit of 256 million francs in November, the federal Customs Office said Monday. Switzerland's trade deficit in December, 1980, was 755.3 million francs.

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AP-Dow Jones

FRANKFURT — U.S. economic sanctions banning delivery of turbine parts to AEG-Kanis, the turbine-making subsidiary of AEG-Telefunken, will have a serious impact on the unit's business this year, an AEG spokesman said Monday.

He said General Electric of the United States, which licenses AEG-Kanis to build gas turbines, said it cannot deliver the turbine parts because of sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union by the Reagan administration after the military takeover in Poland.

Construction of the turbines for the planned Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe "was to have guaranteed capacity utilization at Kanis for the next two years," the AEG spokesman said. He indicated that AEG was looking into possibilities of replacing the U.S.-made parts with parts made by a producer not bound by U.S. sanctions. But he indicated that technological problems were likely to make this difficult.

Canada Development Seeks Control of Savin

From Agency Dispatches

VALHALLA, N.Y. — Savin said Monday that it was negotiating with Canada Development Corp. to sell it a majority stake in Savin for \$9 a share.

It also said Savin and a number of individuals granted Canada Development options that would give the Canadian company control of about 38 percent of Savin. That percentage, about 2.4 million common shares, would be valued at about \$21.2 million.

Savin also said Monday that a subsidiary will pay \$2.4 million in cash and a one-year note for \$2.8 to buy the assets of Savin Associates, a limited partnership recently organized to market word and data processing products under development by Savin.

Australian Well Tests Called Encouraging

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty. said Monday that the Tarwin-1 well in the Bass Strait has produced 2,600 barrels of oil and 2.90 million cubic feet of natural gas a day in tests.

The well was drilled jointly by Broken Hill and Esso Exploration & Production, whom it operates the existing Bass Strait oilfields, between the Australian mainland and Tasmania, which supply about 65 percent of Australia's oil needs.

A Broken Hill spokesman said the result was encouraging but added further evaluation of the oil and gas bearing sections of the well will be needed before its commercial significance is known.

Ciba-Geigy Says Sales Improved in 1981

From Agency Dispatches

BASEL — Ciba-Geigy's group profits and sales improved in 1981, with turnover up 14 percent to 13.62 billion Swiss francs (\$7.3 billion) from 1980, the Swiss chemical and pharmaceuticals company said Monday. Profit figures will be published next month.

Earnings increased as a result of real performance improvement combined with favorable foreign exchange rates, it said. The strong sales growth in the first half of 1981 continued into the third quarter, but slowed slightly in the fourth with the economic downturn, the company said.

Pharmaceuticals and agricultural products, with increases of 18 and 27 percent, accounted for more than half of total sales.

Arab Group to Buy West German Bank

Reuters

BAHRAIN — A bank owned by three Arab countries said Monday it was taking over the Frankfurt-based Richard Daus Bank for an estimated \$18 million.

The Arab Banking Corp., owned by the governments of Libya, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait and based in Bahrain, said it would acquire a majority shareholding in the Richard Daus Group, which owns the bank.

ABC President Abdullah Saudi said he foresaw no problems in a takeover of a West German bank by Arabs. The takeover is ABC's first, but earlier this month it opened branches in New York and London. Mr. Saudi said it planned to take over banks or open branches in most important financial centers.

Australian, French Firms Get Singapore Deal

Reuters

SINGAPORE — White Industries of Australia and GTM-Coignet of France have signed separate contracts with the state-owned Housing and Development Board here to build prefabricated apartments worth 1 billion Singapore dollars (\$481 million) during the next six years.

Under the contracts, the largest awarded by the board, the companies will build two factories to manufacture 15,000 prefabricated apartment units each. Michael Fann, chairman of the Singapore board, said Monday. The factories will be handed over to the board after the completion of the units, he said.

Hongkong Bank: Back to the Planning BoardBy James Sterngold
AP-Dow Jones

HONG KONG — With the rejection of its bid to takeover the Royal Bank of Scotland group, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. suffered a second serious delay in its international expansion plans and officials indicated that a long process of strategic reassessment will be needed before another major move is made.

Hongkong Bank officials seemed confident until the end that somehow the bid for Royal Bank would be accepted by British authorities. Having been thwarted, executive director Roy V. Munden admitted that while expansion would continue, there were no immediate plans for growth into Europe.

"We really do need some time to sit and think again of another course," Mr. Munden said Saturday.

"Way back, we had looked at a lot of opportunities around the world," Mr. Munden said of Hongkong Bank's planning, but "a lot has changed since then and we need time."

Time-Consuming Bids
Hongkong Bank's plans were set off course because of the unexpected length of time consumed by the failed bid for the Royal Bank group and the earlier, successful, offer for control of Marine Midland Bank of the United States.

Back in the 1970s, when the bank charted its course and started to shed a carefully cultivated image as an extremely conservative bank, its first priority was to make

NYSE Stocks Rebound From Initial Plunge

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — A strong performance by blue chip issues, particularly IBM, pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange market to a higher close Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped almost seven points in the first hour of trading but rallied to close up 7.52 points at 855.12.

Advances edged declines, 760 to 700, as volume expanded to 44.92 million shares from 43.31 million Friday.

There is widespread speculation the sharp rise in the U.S. money supply will lead the Federal Reserve to tighten monetary policy, which would push interest rates higher.

The strong early selloff was sparked by the Fed's report late Friday of a \$9.8-billion surge in the M-1 money supply.

Some analysts said the surge was a seasonal blip. They noted the supply surged \$9.2 billion in the same week a year ago.

Analysts also noted the market dropped almost 19 points last week in anticipation of a steep climb in M-1, and they said much of the selling may have already been exhausted.

"The market bounced back this afternoon because of the relatively high selling pressure this morning, which surprised a lot of people,"

Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton

In Washington, Roger C. Altman, a former assistant Treasury secretary, said interest rates will be extremely high during the second half of 1982 due to the prospects of a huge fiscal 1982 deficit, record corporate credit demands, the Fed maintaining a restrictive monetary policy and doubts that inflation will remain under 8 percent.

The good showing by IBM, the most popular institutional holding, also buoyed the market, analysts said.

IBM was the volume leader with about 1.15 million shares traded and rose two to 61 1/2. It announced Friday that backlogs at the end of 1981 exceeded year ago levels.

Philips Petroleum, often a subject of takeover rumors, was the second most active issue and gained 1 1/2 to 39 1/2.

Citicorp rose 1 1/2 to 25 1/2. It expects a gain of \$15 million to \$20 million from the sale of two Hong Kong subsidiaries.

Chase Manhattan Corp. closed higher in active trading after reporting a 99-percent jump in 1981 fourth-quarter income before securities transactions and a 22 percent rise for the full year.

Chase attributed the final quarter surge was largely due to a wider net interest spread — the difference between what it paid for funds and what it charged for loans — which rose to 3.57 percent from 2.77 percent in the final quarter of 1980 and from 3.37 percent in the third quarter.

Meanwhile, Standard & Poor reported that 51 of the 97 industry groups included its 500-stock index suffered declines in stock price performance last year.

It said fertilizer, homebuilding and aerospace industries were among the heaviest losers.

The overall decline of 1.9 percentage points in December followed drops of 1.8 points in November and 1.7 points in October. The Fed's measure of capacity utilization has been sliding since August.

The new report was in line with the Fed's announcement Friday that industrial production at the nation's factories and mines fell 2.1 percent in December.

The drop in the operating rate for producers of industrial materials was especially striking, a 2.6 percentage-point fall to 72.7 percent for the month.

Fourth Time
In various categories, the Fed said, "operating rates declined quite sharply for producers of rubber and plastics, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, electrical machinery and chemicals."

Three Fed did not provide a percentage figure for the auto industry capacity use beyond saying

it was now operating at less than half. A Fed analyst said the previous low was a 45.4 percent operating rate in 1970, during a General Motors strike.

In the last three decades the auto industry has dropped to a similarly low rate only three times, the Fed said: 1970, 1958 when the operating rate was 48.3 percent of capacity and July, 1952, during another industry strike, when capacity utilization dropped to 45.8 percent.

The cutbacks in factory use were widespread, even extending to the energy industries. The utilization rate for energy materials production dropped to 82.1 percent in December from 82.1 percent in November, the Fed said.

The operating rate for producers of durable goods dropped 3 percentage points to 69 percent, reflecting sharp declines in the rates for aluminum production and parts, and smaller cutbacks in rates for raw steel production.

The dollar opened much higher against other major currencies on European exchange markets following the Federal Reserve report Friday that the U.S. money supply jumped \$9.8 billion, but the central bank selling later pushed it back to around Friday's closing levels.

As well, Eurodollar interest rates were easier if anything, despite the sharp rise in the U.S. money supply.

U.K. Industrial Output Drops in November
LONDON — British industrial production fell 1.5 percent in November, reversing a revised two-percent rise in October, the Central Statistical Office reported Monday.

Production by manufacturing industries also fell 1.5 percent, after rising 1.1 percent in October. The seasonally adjusted industrial output index, base 1975, fell to a provisional 100.8 in November, down 0.1 point from November, 1980.

As well, Eurodollar interest rates were easier if anything, despite the sharp rise in the U.S. money supply.

The U.K. commission's report appeared to foreclose the possibility of Hongkong Bank making an offer for any other major British institution. Hence, analysts are closely watching continental Europe for the next move.

In the interview, Mr. Munden only mentioned West Germany and Switzerland as being among the countries where the bank may seek a footing, but he clearly indicated that a takeover was the best means of establishing a European presence.

"We need to acquire an asset base" to form the foundation of a successful banking operation there, he said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 18, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	D.S.
Australia (a)	2.328	4.72	19.08	4.028	4.047	15.845	4.424	13.24
Belgium (a)	39.30	76.725	17.04	6.705	2.187	81.8	5.8	124.21
Canada (a)	1.273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark (a)	1.235	2.328	58.67	21.07	—	49.14	31.415	16.123
France (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K. (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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High	Low								

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(Continued on Page 10)

Biggest Byte Powers Winchester Disk Drive

By Michael S. Malone
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Calif. — While the rest of the electronics industry is bracing to weather the recession, one young business has made an extraordinary debut, one that its partisans compare to the first months of the calculator and digital watch booms of the early 1970s.

Like lots of new technology, the product involved does not sound like much. It is called a micro Winchester drive, or rigid micro disk drive. A micro Winchester drive is a memory storage device for personal computers that use a 5 1/4-inch metal memory disk. It is both a challenger and a companion to the so-called "floppy" disk drive, itself only 10 years old and the memory device used most often in personal computers.

Just since last January, almost 30 companies have announced their entries into the Winchester drive market, according to John Trifari, West Coast editor of Mini-Micro Systems, a computer trade magazine. And during one particularly busy week last November, at least six companies opened their doors for business.

Vast Capacity

From a standing start in 1980, the market for the micro Winchester drive jumped to almost \$81 million last year, according to Roman Associates International, a research firm in Hayward, Calif. Analysts expect shipments to reach between \$1 billion and \$2 billion by 1985 and eventually account for well over one-third of the entire rigid disk memory market, which last year totaled \$3.6 billion.

The micro Winchester drive's primary attraction is its vast storage capacity on its 5 1/4-inch surface, not coincidentally the size of most floppy disks. It is capable of storing up to 10 million bytes, or characters, of memory — the equivalent of three large novels — compared with 143,000 to 250,000 bytes of

memory for a one-sided floppy disk. And the added storage of the micro Winchester transforms a personal computer from the bobbyist level into a computer with the capacity to run a small business.

A major obstacle that still confronts the micro Winchester drive is its price. While a floppy disk drive for a personal computer costs about \$700 at retail, currently a rigid micro disk drive costs between \$3,000 and \$5,000.

And in addition to the high costs, manufacturers of the micro rigid disk business are currently experiencing their first real marketing test. After a flurry of orders and shipments in the first nine months of last year, business has suddenly tapered off, as computer makers study the different models on the market and begin designing their choices into their machines. This process is expected to take another six months, long enough to strain the financing of all of the micro rigid disk makers.

Already the micro rigid disk market has begun to sort itself out between the early leaders — those that have landed contracts with the big computer makers — and the others that may have to divide up the secondary market of an estimated 300 small, specialty-product computer companies.

The Leaders

According to Andy Roman, of Roman Associates, the leading makers are:

• Seagate Technology Corp. of Scotts Valley, Calif. Founded in 1979, Seagate is the first and largest company in the business and had profits of \$1.7 million in 1980 on sales of \$9.8 million. It already has a contract with Apple Corp., currently the largest micro rigid disk purchaser and the only personal computer maker to announce a rigid disk option for its Apple III, at a cost of \$2,500. Seagate also licenses its micro rigid disk technology to Texas Instruments, and is

rumored to be close to signing a similar deal with Digital Equipment Corp.

• Tandon Corp. of Chatsworth, Calif. Formed in 1975, and with sales of \$34.2 million last year, Tandon won micro Winchester contracts with Tandy/Radio Shack, the largest personal computer maker, and Commodore International, also a large maker of personal computers. Tandon is also a major force in floppy disks.

• Shugart Associates of Santa Clara, Calif. Founded in 1973 by Alan Shugart, Shugart Associates was sold to Xerox Corp. Mr. Shugart subsequently started Seagate. A leading disk maker, Shugart Associates was slow to get started in the micro Winchester drive market, but its pre-eminence in the floppy disk business as well as its expected position as sole supplier to Xerox's office of the future, make it a major contender.

Behind the top three, several other companies are already producing micro Winchester drives. They include: BASF, the giant West German chemical company; International Memories Inc. of Cupertino, Calif.; Irwin International of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Olivetti, the Italian company, and Rotating Memory Systems Inc. of Sunnyvale, Calif.

And Silicon Valley never overlooks the Japanese. In the most intriguing development of all, Sony Corp. has announced it is working on a 3 1/2-inch rigid disk.

Who will finally emerge pre-eminent in the micro Winchester market is still hard to predict. Not all of the leading personal computer makers have announced their choices in suppliers.

The unsigned customers include Data General Corp., Wang Corp., Atari Inc., and the biggest of all, International Business Machines.

Many industry analysts appear so bullish about the micro Winchester market that they predict it can keep absorbing new competitors without strain. "I don't think that there

Romania Details Finances for Western Banks

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Romanian government officials invited Western banks for two days of talks last week in an effort to correct Western ideas about Romania's rising debt and declining economy, a Western banker said Monday.

He said the meeting in Bucharest Jan. 12 and 13 was attended by representatives of the International Monetary Fund and of major Western European and U.S. banks, who were invited according to "principles not discernible to us."

Romania's debt to foreign lending institutions is reported to be the second largest in the Soviet bloc after that of Poland. The nation is also troubled by shortages of food and other basic consumer items.

Officially reported arrests for hoarding, profiteering and other economic offenses have given rise to speculation that the Romanians are suffering from financial ills similar to those of the Poles.

Romanian and Western experts pointed out differences in the two countries, however, notably a lack of organized opposition similar to Poland's Solidarity trade union.

Government officials said the income would drop by \$3.4 billion from earlier estimates. The total state income from oil and gas in 1981 was set at \$6.8 billion. Oil income currently covers one quarter of the 1982 government budget.

The government takes an 85 percent profit tax from the oil companies, and while the reduction is not expected to affect oil activity, the state will be the hardest hit.

When the original estimates were made in the spring of 1981, Norwegian oil was selling at \$40 a barrel and the Department of Oil and Energy anticipated increased prices in real terms over the coming years. Since then the demand for oil has fallen, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has reduced its crude prices and Norway's Ekofisk oil has been reduced from \$40 to \$37.50 a barrel.

"The Romanians gave an account of their economic situation, apparently in an effort to make a confidence-building gesture," the banker said, requesting anonymity.

He said, "The Romanians want to depict the situation as they see it, and they put their total foreign debt at \$10 billion, a figure the IMF seems to accept." According to reliable Western estimates, however, Romania's foreign debts

amount to \$12.9 billion and may even reach \$16 billion this year.

The banking official said the Romanians did not make any rescheduling requests during the session.

A member of the IMF, Romania received an unspecified credit in the second part of 1981, but negotiations on a second credit installment were stalled, the official said.

The banker said it appeared that the Romanians were seeking to reopen the talks with the International Monetary Fund.

"What they really wanted was to de-dramatize the situation," the official said. "They told us their financial and economic situation in the short term is not good but medium- and long-term prospects are fine."

No date was given.

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has picked Nairobi as the location for the 43rd Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church, the Vatican said Monday.

No date was given.

Frère Jacques: The Business Side of the Mitterrands

(Continued from Page 7)

prestigious military academy. They weren't military people, commented an associate of Jacques, "but it was a way of serving the state."

Aerospatiale conceived the Airbus project, the biggest single civilian aviation manufacturing venture ever undertaken in Western Europe. Designed and built in cooperation with West German, Dutch and Spanish companies, the Airbus, a smaller, medium-range aircraft, hit the market just as airline companies began looking for fuel saving planes. Since 1974,

some 343 have been sold to 42 airlines, just short of the 350 that the company says is its break-even point. (The British, who had dropped out, rejoined in 1979 as orders picked up.)

When Lockheed announced recently the phase-out of its hugely unprofitable civilian carrier Tristar, Airbus was one of a select group of survivors in a field that also includes Boeing and McDonnell Douglas.

Reasons for Success

"We're successful," Gen. Mitterrand said, obviously relishing the

record, "because we're the best — on the technological front. In price terms we're comparable, and we've finally learned to be as good as others in after-sales service."

The reference to after-sales service is just one of many concerning the overpowering shadow of the United States in this industry.

Unlike its U.S. competitors, Aerospatiale never had a home market big enough to support the cost of developing aircraft. "We are condemned to export," said Gen. Mitterrand, and under his direction, exports have grown to almost half of the company's sales from one-third in 1975.

In North America itself, Aerospatiale Helicopters has carved itself an important market segment. And in cooperation with Ford, with which it is working on IntelSat V, it has just landed a contract for ArabSat,

a satellite communications system for the Arab states.

"Cooperation has permitted us to gain international credibility in the space sector and has given Ford access to markets that would otherwise have been closed," said Gen. Mitterrand.

One area of cooperation was recently aborted. The Reagan administration plans to cancel a \$1.1-billion order for the Roland, low altitude ground-to-air missiles developed by Aerospatiale, a Franco-German partnership which would have worked with Boeing on the project. "It's unfortunate that the program has been treated so lightly by the Americans," said Gen. Mitterrand.

Of Europe, he said: "Here, too, we are condemned to cooperate because our home markets are too small." But he has no feeling of all-

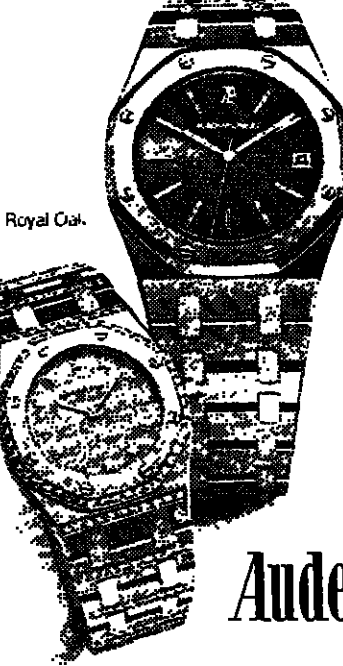
one-nation-through-business. "Europeans get together only when their interests converge," he said. "Don't be misled by the mythology. Airbus is not Europe. It is simply a plane that sells well."

For his own country, Gen. Mitterrand is not so much concerned that his principal shareholder is the state, but that the state continue to act like a shareholder, leaving management to managers.

He does not take naturally to group efforts, despite the pressure for cooperative ventures necessary in a country with a small home market. "The best cooperation is when one is alone," he said. "Second best is when one has 51 percent of a joint venture."

He rejects the suggestion that special treatment from the state helps in such company matters as a near-quadrupling of capital in his tenure. "We were not subsidized," he insisted. The state played the normal role of a shareholder who wants profitability and thus participates in the rebuilding of the capital funds of the company.

"A price like that," he teased, "and they don't conceal the screws?"



Audemars Piguet

CSR

WEAKER WORLD COMMODITY MARKETS CONTRIBUTE TO A FALL IN CSR'S HALF YEARLY PROFIT

Summary of CSR Limited's interim report for the half year ended 30 September 1981 and recent developments.

PROFIT AND REVENUE

CSR's consolidated net profit before extraordinary items for the half year ended 30 September 1981 was \$US48.5 million — 30% below the corresponding period last year. Gross revenue was \$US1574.7 million — a fall of 9%.

OPERATIONS

Lower world raw sugar prices significantly reduced group profit. Other activities reporting lower profits included pastoral properties, distilleries, industrial chemicals, the Gove bauxite and alumina project and the Mt Gunson copper mine.

Higher profits were achieved by the coal activities and larger dividends were received from the Indonesian tin mining interest. Better results were reported also by most of the building material product groups.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

CSR has recently completed a \$US591 million merger agreement with Delhi International Oil Corporation (Delhi) of Dallas, Texas. Delhi has substantial interests in gas and oil resources in the Cooper Basin and elsewhere in north-eastern South Australia and south-western Queensland. Gas from the Cooper Basin is already supplied by pipeline to Sydney and Adelaide. Plans are well advanced for the construction of a liquids pipeline from the field to the South Australian coast.

Within a few years, Delhi will contribute a significant proportion of the CSR group's revenues and profit. It will enhance CSR's diversification of markets and products and reduce the group's dependence upon exports.

The merger with Delhi requires change to the divisional structure of the company. Accordingly, with effect from 1 April 1982, a Coal Division and a separate Oil and Gas Division will replace the present Energy Division.

During the half year, the sale was completed of the Australian Construction division of the Thiess group. Concrete and quarrying activities have been rationalised by separation of CSR and BMI Limited's interests in Ready Mixed Concrete Limited and by CSR's acquisition of all shares outstanding in Farley & Lewers Ltd.

FINANCE

Issued capital was \$US295.7 million at 30 September 1981. A 1-for-5 rights issue announced in November will raise \$US155.2 million from approximately 54 million new shares.

Facilities of \$US100 million each were negotiated with six overseas banks to finance the \$US591 million Delhi merger. Delhi will be re-financed on a limited recourse project finance basis by early 1982.

Exchange rate \$A = \$US1.1414

CSR Limited
10 O'Connell Street
Sydney Australia 2000

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan			
Matsushita Electric Industrial			
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	2,345.3	2,015.3	
Profits	534.0	711.0	
Per Share	58.56	58.05	
United States			
Burlington Northern			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,230	1,100	
Profits	72	64	
Per Share	2.06	1.89	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	4,540	3,950	
Profits	222	229	
Per Share	7.02	7.55	
Champion Int'l			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	929.9	961.2	
Profits	19.83	55.32	
Per Share	0.28	0.95	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	4,000	3,750	
Profits	119.25	182.42	
Per Share	1.91	3.28	
Chase Manhattan			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	153.6	77.1	
Profits	4.0	2.1	
Per Share	129.3	72.1	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	463.9	344.7	
Profits	12.53	10.47	
Per Share	41.22	35.42	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	11.56	10.15	
Continental Illinois			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	72.8	52.4	
Profits	1.84	1.34	
Per Share	70.54	52.83	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	1.79	1.34	
TOSHIBA CORPORATION (CDR)			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,570	1,440	
Profits	106.6	130.2	
Per Share	25.63	27.63	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	5,350	4,920	
Profits	256.3	276.3	
Per Share	11.25	12.36	
REYNOLDS METALS			
4th Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	77.7	90.2	
Profits	10.52	15.5	
Per Share	1.72	2.52	
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	3,500	3,700	
Profits	84.7	103.3	
Per Share	4.40	5.32	

ADVERTISEMENT

TOSHIBA CORPORATION (CDR)

The undersigned announces that as from 26th January 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuibat 172, Amsterdam, the CDR's 15 (represented by an "A.B. div") of the CDR's Toshiba Corporation, each repr. 500 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 15.10 net (div-per record-date 30.9.1981; gross Yen 3,- p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 225,- = Dfls. 2.52 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 300,- = Dfls. 3.55 p.CDR) will be deducted. After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 12.27 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

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Amsterdam, 12th January 1982.

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Amsterdam, 12th January 1982.

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The International Herald Tribune invites you to

MEET THE NEW FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris

The election of François Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy. With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; Jean Auroux, Minister of Labour; André Chadenet, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and Thierry de Montbrial, Director of the French Institute of Foreign Relations. Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of international bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The former will include Hervé de Carnoy, General Manager of the Midland Bank Ltd.; Jean Deflassieux, Director of International Affairs, Crédit Lyonnais, and Edouard Velten, Advisor to the Board of Executive Directors, Bayerische Vereinsbank. The industrialists' panel, to be chaired by David McGovern, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, will include: Rudolph Boniface, Chairman of Ford France; Jean Gandois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc; Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra; Bernard Lathière, President of Airbus Industries, and Yves Ragouneau, President of Sony France.

Each presentation will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous French-English translation will be provided at all times.

To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below today.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: International Herald Tribune Conference Office,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Or telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris.

19-1-82

Surname _____
First Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
City/Country _____
Telephone _____ Telex _____

Participation fee: F.F. 5,500 per person (plus 17.6% VAT for registrations from France) or equivalent.
Conference documentation will include a copy of the 1982 edition of the French Company Handbook, the only English language guide to French companies.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed
Fees are payable in advance of the conference.
Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 22. After that date a cancellation fee of F.F. 1,000 will be incurred. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

HOTEL REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: The Intercontinental Hotel
International Herald Tribune Conference
3 Rue de Castiglione
75040 Paris Cedex 01.
Telephone: 260.37.80. Telex: 220114.

A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates on a first-come, first-served basis. Reservations must be received by January 25 on this coupon.

☐ Single (F.F. 670 per night, tax and service included)
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Telephone _____ Telex _____

Date of arrival: _____
Approximate hour: _____
Date of departure: _____
Enclosed please find a check for F.F. _____ or the equivalent for the first night's stay.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures									
Jan. 18, 1982									
	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Settle
WHEAT									
Mar	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.15	+0.01	Mar	2.15	2.18	2.14
Jul	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.15	+0.01	Jul	2.15	2.18	2.14
Dec	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.15	+0.01	Dec	2.15	2.18	2.14
Prev. day's open	2.14					Prev. day's open	2.14		
CORN									
Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14
Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14
Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14
Prev. day's open	1.14					Prev. day's open	1.14		
SOYBEANS									
Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14
Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14
Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14
Prev. day's open	1.14					Prev. day's open	1.14		
PORK BELTIES									
Mar	42.00	42.50	41.50	42.00	+0.50	Mar	42.00	42.50	41.50
Jul	42.00	42.50	41.50	42.00	+0.50	Jul	42.00	42.50	41.50
Dec	42.00	42.50	41.50	42.00	+0.50	Dec	42.00	42.50	41.50
Prev. day's open	41.50					Prev. day's open	41.50		
LUMBER									
Mar	150.00	155.00	145.00	150.00	+5.00	Mar	150.00	155.00	145.00
Jul	150.00	155.00	145.00	150.00	+5.00	Jul	150.00	155.00	145.00
Dec	150.00	155.00	145.00	150.00	+5.00	Dec	150.00	155.00	145.00
Prev. day's open	145.00					Prev. day's open	145.00		
PULPWOOD									
Mar	150.00	155.00	145.00	150.00	+5.00	Mar	150.00	155.00	145.00
Jul	150.00	155.00	145.00	150.00	+5.00	Jul	150.00	155.00	145.00
Dec	150.00	155.00	145.00	150.00	+5.00	Dec	150.00	155.00	145.00
Prev. day's open	145.00					Prev. day's open	145.00		
NEW YORK FUTURES									
Jan. 18, 1982									
	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.		Open	High	Low
MAINE POTATOES									
Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14
Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14
Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14
Prev. day's open	1.14					Prev. day's open	1.14		
CATTLE									
Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14
Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14
Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14
Prev. day's open	1.14					Prev. day's open	1.14		
FEEDER CATTLE									
Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Mar	1.15	1.18	1.14
Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Jul	1.15	1.18	1.14
Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.15	+0.01	Dec	1.15	1.18	1.14
Prev. day's open	1.14					Prev. day's open	1.14		

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

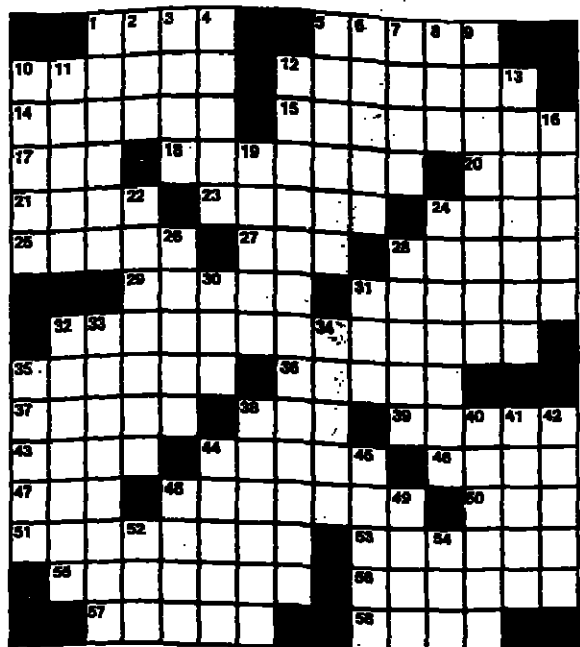
Jan. 18, 1982									
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y
LIBOR	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
CDR	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
FRB	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
JPY	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
DEM	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
GBP	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
CHF	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
ITL	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
ESP	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
GRD	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices, Jan. 18, 1982		Point/B	
The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. listing of closing prices for bonds, insurance & financial stocks.				Positive	
AAFP	119 1/2	AAFP	119 1/2	AAFP	119 1/2
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AAFP					

CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Molesha



ACROSS

- 1 Jetties
5 Wheat species
10 Famous bridge
12 Workshop
14 Where Luanda is
15 Enfeebled
17 Greek letter
18 Taxpayers of a sort
20 Kind of bed
21 Indies
22 Deceitful ones
24 Bottom numbers on an envelope
25 Pleasant Colony or Summing
27 Literary monogram
28 Bully on campus
29 Agra attire
31 Bank customers
32 Don Shula's men
35 Built a weir
36 Decisive
37 Eastern Indians
38 Criticize
39 Flower part
43 A great deal
- 44 Arrive
46 Kansas notable
47 "Waterfowl"; Bryant
48 Northern weasels
50 Actress Eagen
51 Waiting place
53 W.W.II celebrity
55 Slightly more than 6,000 nautical feet
56 Site of the largest church in France
57 Furniture piece
58 Nasty look
- DOWN**
1 Machine
2 Trouble
3 Nitwit
4 Slowpoke
5 Stocky
6 Orchard products
7 Fraternal order
8 Be situated
9 Baker's 130
10 Northern natives
11 Beginning
- 12 What to have at a fish fry?
13 Schoolbooks
16 Textile workers
19 Needing a respite
22 Oriental seeds
24 Objected
26 Titled ones
28 Mirthful sounds
30 Free from
31 Key city: Abbr.
32 Isolates
33 Lacks originality
34 Rabbit fur
35 River section
36 Fashion over
40 Pigeon
41 Illinois city
42 Inclines
43 Edge at the junction of two intersecting vaults
45 Neighbor of India
48 Bombard
49 Identical
52 Corrode
54 Haberdashery item

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	64	50	OVERCAST	64	50
ALASKA	17	10	20	Cloudy	44
AMSTERDAM	48	42	22	Cloudy	38
ANKARA	48	42	22	Cloudy	38
ANTWERP	48	42	22	Cloudy	38
AUCKLAND	26	18	64	Foggy	24
BANGKOK	31	28	24	Foggy	24
BEIRUT	18	14	52	Foggy	14
BERLIN	42	35	21	Foggy	24
BIRMINGHAM	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
BOSTON	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
BRUSSELS	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
BUCHAREST	42	35	21	Foggy	24
BUDAPEST	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
Buenos Aires	27	18	11	Cloudy	38
CAIRO	26	18	64	Foggy	24
Cape Town	26	18	64	Foggy	24
CASABLANCA	18	14	52	Foggy	14
CHICAGO	35	28	24	Foggy	24
COPENHAGEN	26	18	64	Foggy	24
COSTA DEL SOL	18	14	52	Foggy	14
DAMASCUS	26	18	64	Foggy	24
DUBLIN	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
EDINBURGH	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
FLORENCE	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
FRANKFURT	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
GENEVA	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
Helsinki	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
HONG KONG	64	50	20	Cloudy	44
HOUSTON	72	64	13	27	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
JERUSALEM	18	14	52	Foggy	14
LAS PALMAS	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
LIMA	26	18	64	Foggy	24
LONDON	48	38	18	Cloudy	38
LOS ANGELES	64	50	20	Cloudy	44

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 18, 1982

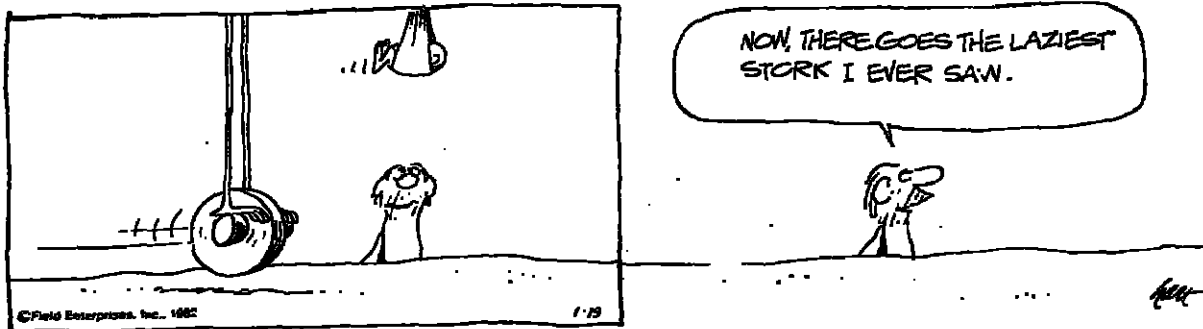
The fund values shown below are as of January 18, 1982. The values are in U.S. dollars. The values are in U.S. dollars. The values are in U.S. dollars.

BANK OF AMERICA INVESTMENT SERVICES		UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(1) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(1) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(2) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(2) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(3) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(3) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(4) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(4) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(5) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(5) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(6) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(6) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(7) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(7) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(8) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(8) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(9) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(9) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(10) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(10) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(11) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(11) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(12) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(12) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(13) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(13) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(14) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(14) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(15) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(15) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(16) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(16) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(17) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(17) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(18) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(18) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(19) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(19) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(20) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(20) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(21) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(21) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(22) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(22) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(23) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(23) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(24) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(24) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(25) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(25) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(26) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(26) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(27) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(27) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(28) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(28) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(29) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(29) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(30) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(30) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(31) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(31) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(32) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(32) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(33) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(33) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(34) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(34) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(35) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(35) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(36) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(36) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(37) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(37) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(38) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(38) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(39) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(39) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(40) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(40) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(41) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(41) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(42) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(42) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(43) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(43) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(44) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(44) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(45) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(45) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(46) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(46) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(47) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(47) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(48) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(48) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
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(50) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(50) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(51) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(51) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(52) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(52) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(53) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(53) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
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(57) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(57) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(58) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(58) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(59) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(59) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(60) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(60) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(61) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(61) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(62) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(62) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
(63) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(63) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
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(65) Bank of America	\$1,000.00	(65) Bank of America	\$1,000.00
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PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



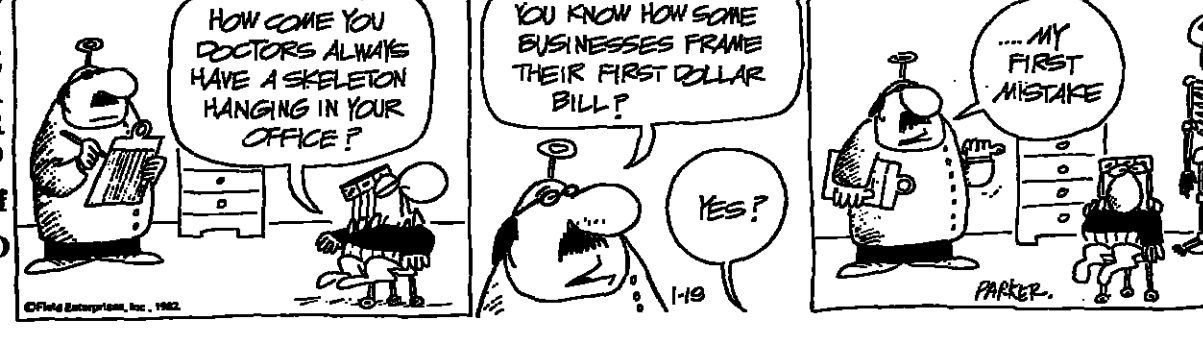
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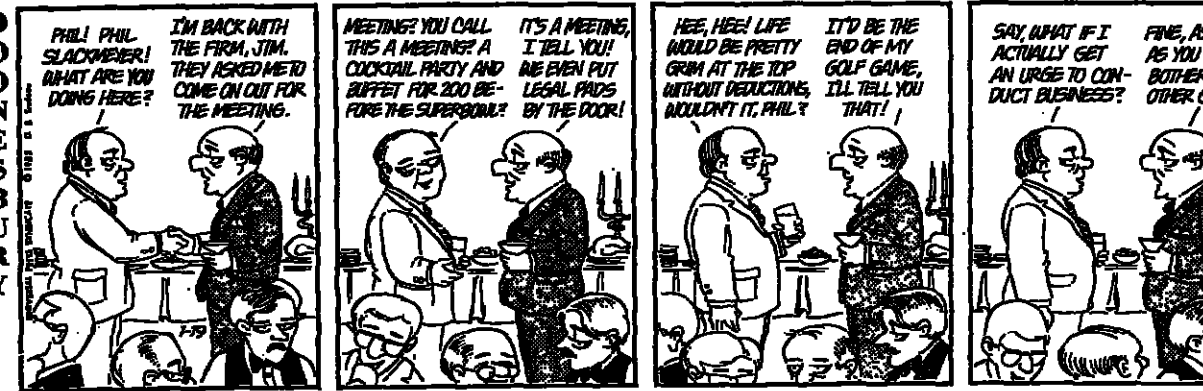
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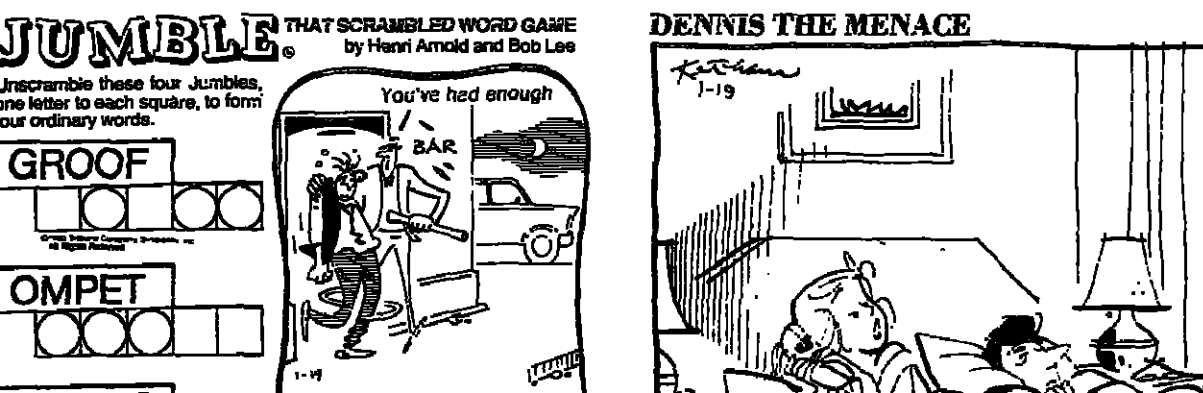
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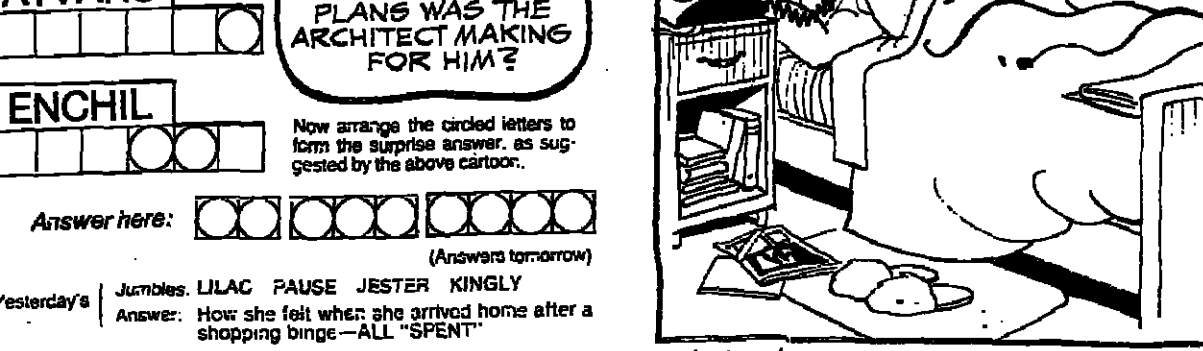
DONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WATCHING ME, WATCHING YOU

By Fay Weldon. 270 pp. \$13.95.

Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Mary Cantwell

WERE Fay Weldon's novels and short stories as well known in the United States as they are in her native Britain, she might by now have attained the status of writer-most-quoted in contemporary essays on women vis-à-vis men. She is witty, pithy and a talented aphorist, as useful a peg on which to hang a paragraph as Jane Austen, but without Austen's generosity. If the latter's lucidity is warmed by tolerance, Weldon's is chilled by rage. The more one reads Fay Weldon — the more one is aware of her terrible anger. By itself, a Weldon novel or story evokes laughter; read in conjunction with her others, it evokes unease. For all its humor, her picture of male and female together is unrelentingly grim, and each new work adds another shadow.

Like Austen, Weldon chronicles the domestic, but being of the late 20th century, she follows her characters out of the drawing room and into bed. She is also reminiscent of Mary McCarthy, or rather that part of Mary McCarthy's talent which made "The Group" an extraordinary guide to food, culture and decorating trends in middle-class America circa 1935. Weldon's depictions of English dress and dress in the '60s and '70s are so precise that sometimes her "cost" rooms and clothes stay with the reader longer than their personas. And when she makes the occasional foray into the otherworldly, she is hard on the heels of Elizabeth Bowen.

Wives, Lovers, Haters

"Watching Me, Watching You" consists of 11 short stories, three of which appeared previously in U.S. magazines (Mademoiselle and Harper's), and her first novel, "The Fat Woman's Joke," originally published in 1967. All of them are about men and women — as husbands, wives, lovers, oppressors, victims. They are never friends: male-female friendship is impossible in Weldon's world. Its inhabitants, to lift a line from an old Nichols and May routine, have lots of proximity but no relating.

In "Holy Stones," for instance, a recently married middle-aged journalist takes his adored young wife to Israel. He hopes to teach her "the danger of irrational belief." She, however, remains faithful to religion; he, in turn and in revenge, becomes unfaithful to her. "He, who had been prepared to worship his wife, had married a woman who worshipped strange gods instead of her husband." (This kind of nail-and-hammer ending is typical of Weldon; there is no way in which the reader can miss her point.)

In "Weekend," Martha, who has a job, a husband and two children, spends her country weekends eating, cooking, fetching and cleaning. A

friend, a wife not unlike herself, has been dumped for an elegant and singularly undomestic woman named Kate. Kate and the friend's husband come for a weekend. Martha works like a dray horse. Kate receives the men's attention and appreciation. Life isn't fair; neither are husbands.

In "Angel, All Innocence," the best of the stories because it is the most subtle, a young woman, Angel, pregnant by her selfish artist husband, is driven from their home and to safety by the ghost of the battered woman who once lived there. In sisterhood is success; "Angel and her predecessor, rescuing each other, since each was incapable of rescuing herself."

These are moral tales, and the practical lesson conveyed is that since men and women live in two eternally separate territories, he or she who strays onto the other's turf must be armed. At least the female must be armed and cautious; the man can afford confidence, his never-failing weapon being her fear of losing the status and security given by marriage. He is her enemy, but then so is she.

Weldon can be curiously careless about details — Kate, in "Weekend," is first described as her lover's wife, later as his mistress; someone referred to in "Spirit of the House" as "in real estate and too boring for discussion" can't be more than 16 — but her diction is invariably exact. Within her confines Weldon is a dazzling writer, but these confines are increasingly claustrophobic.

"The Fat Woman's Joke" is a case in point. Alan and Esther Sussman have a long marriage cemented by food. They go on a diet, the cement crumbles. Alan has an affair with his long, lean secretary, and Esther moves out. "It will all be over for you as it is for me," she tells her friend Phyllis, who attempts to console her from the seedy flat in which she is stuffing herself. "And love and motherhood and romance will be no more than dreams remembered. . . . Your real life will begin as mine has now. . . . Food. Drink. Sleep. Books. They are all drugs."

Esther, Alan, Phyllis, Phyllis's husband, the Sussmans' son and Alan's mistress embark on a sexual voyage. Things happen, nothing is resolved, the characters come full circle. Along the way Weldon, through Esther, delivers herself of some brilliant perceptions. So do the others, for that matter: Weldon's people are always carrying messages.

Everything that is to concern Fay Weldon in her later work is already sprung full-blown in "The Fat Woman's Joke." And although each book is, if anything, more clever than the last, she is still treading the same very narrow path. What Weldon does, she does very well — but it is more than time for so clever a writer to move out of the house.

Mary Cantwell is on the staff of The New York Times.

Boston Opera Cancels

The Associated Press
BOSTON — The Opera Company of Boston has canceled the scheduled opening of its season because of a salary dispute with orchestra musicians, but Sarah Caldwell, the artistic director, says the decision may not be final. Canceled were the first American performances of Bernd Alois Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten," scheduled to open Jan. 31.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN one important respect, tournament bridge-players are far worse off than their chess counterparts. If two chess opponents have ratings of, say, 2100, they can be sure that they will be evenly matched; if one has a rating 200 points above the other, he will be strongly favored to win.

Two bridge-players, on the other hand, may both have the rank of life master, the highest rung in the American Contract Bridge League ladder, but that will give very little indication of relative ability. There are 30,000 life masters, and some of them are among the best players in the world, bidding regularly for national and international titles. But the vast majority have no such pretensions. They have achieved their life-master rank by slow, grinding effort at the lower levels of the game, taking perhaps 20 years to achieve their goal.

This situation is clearly unsatisfactory, since the ranking lists give no indication of ability of recent performance. Suggestions have been made for instituting a new rank above life master, but this would do little to solve the problem and encounters stiff resistance from those who have reached the life-master plateau and do not wish to be faced with another mountain.

An ingenious suggestion has been made by David Hutchinson of Philadelphia. He wants each player to have a coded rank that

Down 2 Sets, Lendl Outlasts Gerulaitis

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — If a modern Rodin were chiseling The Forehand, he'd use Ivan Lendl as his model, capturing the Czech in midstrike as he flies along a baseline, readying himself to turn a yellow tennis ball into a golden blur with the flick of a wrist.

Sunday, in the final of the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament, Vilas Gerulaitis tried to chip that statue into rubble. And he almost succeeded, before losing the \$100,000 top prize, 6-7 (7-5), 2-6, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2, 6-4, before 17,652 witnesses at Madison Square Garden.

Art loves symmetry and, as Gerulaitis has noted, Lendl is lopsided; for 2 1/2 hours, Gerulaitis cruelly critiqued Lendl's flaw — his backhand.

In particular, Gerulaitis exposed Lendl's inability to dig out soft, undercut slices below knee level in the backhand corner. Chip, chip, chip: Gerulaitis brought the world's second-ranked player to the brink of a straight-sets upset.

Then, at the last possible instant — down two sets to none and facing match point in a tiebreaker — Lendl showed he was a man and not a statue.

Battling back with heart and an unexpected gift for improvisation, Lendl survived a test of 3 hours and 50 minutes and extended his victory streak to 36 matches and seven tournaments. Although Lendl has won \$1.3 million the past two years, Sunday's was, as he said, "my first big title."

Little was expected of a match between the tournament's top and bottom seeds. It proved to be a delight. Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of tennis is the interplay between contrasting styles: Sunday's was a textbook case in point.

"There's only one way to play this guy," said Gerulaitis, who only got into the hoity-toity eight-man field because Bjorn Borg withdrew. "He's got a lousy backhand... compared to his forehand. You just have to keep chipping it back there and make him stay in one place. Then there's really not much he can do to hurt you."

"But if you make the mistake of going corner to corner with him, like [John] McEnroe tried to do [in Saturday's semifinals], he'll run you ragged."

Lendl's answer to Gerulaitis' challenge was daringly unconventional for an often mechanical player. Lendl chose the same homey solution that most desperate, public-parks amateurs would: For the last three sets, Lendl comically "ran around" his backhand, just like a weekend hacker, even when it took him entirely off the court.

Gotta do what ya gotta do. But for Lendl, who wants to be No. 1 on the planet, it was what you'd call a resolute to get tied, said Lendl (who had been telling people he prefers his first name be pronounced with an E-as-in-evenhanded and not an I-as-in-icy). "His slices to my backhand did not have as much depth or speed. It became easier to wind up for the forehand."

Lendl, 21, is like Martina Navratilova and Hana Mandlikova, a product of Czechoslovakia's tennis development program. His game looks like it came out of a chilly marriage between Borg and a computer.

A decade ago, Borg showed the virtues of top spin from both wings, an unflappable and bland disposition, plus unerring consistency on passing shots.

Five years later, guess what? The Czechs had cloned the West's best product, and result's name was Lendl. Except that Lendl was at 6-foot-2, four inches taller than Borg and had a hard serve.

Despite his test-tube tennis virtues, his excellent court manners, his occasional shy smiles and a facility in six languages, Lendl still

Flori Beats Kite On 2d Extra Hole To Win Hope Golf

Ed Fiori dropped a 35-foot birdie putt on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to beat Tom Kite and win the five-day Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic.

Fiori had to come from behind with a two-putt birdie 4 on the 90th hole — the last regulation hole of the longest tournament in golf — to create the tie and force the playoff. He and Kite, last year's leading money-winner, finished the five rounds with 25-under-par 335s, matching the tournament record. Kite had a closing 66 and Fiori a 67.

Both birdied the first extra hole, a par-3. On the second overtime hole, a par-4, Fiori's approach stopped about 35 feet from the flag while Kite's was within about six feet. "I thought the tournament was over," Fiori said later. "Frankly, I thought he had it won."

But Fiori holed out and Kite pushed his birdie putt to the right. Rex Caldwell finished alone in third place with a 337 total; Scott Hoch, with a 30-foot eagle putt on the 18th, had a 338, a stroke ahead of Curtis Strange.

College Basketball Scores

Queens College, 80, Medford State 75
Syracuse 75, Georgetown 70
Tennessee 81, Wake Forest 58
SOUTH
Virginia 81, Clemson 64
Vanderbilt 74, St. Albans 67
MIDWEST
Missouri 69, Louisville 61
Iowa 56, St. Louis 52
FAIR WEST
No. Montana 79, Montana Tech 76

had to prove several things to the tennis community.

After failures at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, could he win a major? Was he just a tennis cash register, playing in more events than any other top pro but winning mostly events like the Bangor Open?

In the third set of Sunday's match, he provided a lot of answers.

Starting with the last four points of the first-set tiebreaker — when Gerulaitis, down 5-3, pulled out the set thanks to three errors by his opponent — everything went against Lendl. He lost nine of 11 games as Gerulaitis chipped repeatedly to the backhand before picking his spot to come to the net and punch away one solid volley after another.

Lendl's nadir, and the turning point of the match, came when Gerulaitis had three break points in the third game of the third set, which would have put him ahead by two sets and two breaks.

Running wildly around his backhand, Lendl gambled on opening angles and on getting Gerulaitis in a corner-to-corner game. It worked.

On the point that fended off the final break point, Gerulaitis was trapped at the net as Lendl unloaded a loud forehand off a lame volley. The ball smacked Gerulaitis directly in the forehead, knocking him head over heels.

Having blasted his way off the hook, Lendl began his comeback. One more great escape was necessary. With Gerulaitis ahead, 6-5, in the third-set tiebreaker, Lendl — 2 hours and 34 minutes into the match — was down to his second serve on match point.

"I thought he would return and come to the net and make me pass him," said Lendl. "So I gambled and put a little extra on the serve."

Gerulaitis has always had a knack for getting to the brink of greatness and then failing. Once again, just as on a vital break point against Borg in the fifth set at Wimbledon in the 1977 semis, he could not bring himself to the net against that second serve. Gerulaitis stayed planted and ended up hitting a backhand winner.

"I should have come in... Big mistake," said Gerulaitis, who has won two Italian Opens and a WCT championship but never a title that would have matched a victory Sunday. "If the guy can pass you on break point, he deserves to win."

That was the end. Lendl won the next three points and the set. The last two sets seemed, in retrospect, a formality.

Standing at midcourt, holding his trophy, Lendl told the crowd, "I know you're cheering against me when I play [New Yorker] McEnroe and Gerulaitis, you don't know how much I like you and how very happy I am to have won my first big title in New York."

Lendl finally smiled and the crowd, so cool toward him all week, finally cheered.

Potter Beats Bunge

CINCINNATI (UPI) — Fifth-seeded Barbara Potter defeated No. 4 seed Bettina Bunge, 6-4, 7-6, Sunday to win her first professional tennis tournament.

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Ivan Lendl
... A backhand he didn't run around on route to his 'first big title.'

Yesteryear Heroes on This Week's Weaknesses

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is well under way. The endless talk shows, the swirl of parties, hoopla and hype. Another Super Bowl week. Fred Dryer, the irreverent defensive end who played in the Super Bowl with the Los Angeles Rams two years ago, wondered, "Who cuts the ribbon and proclaims, 'We are now officially in Super Bowl week?'"

According to several players who suffered the long, almost surrealistic countdown to kickoff, the ribbon-cutter must be the National Football League, the television networks, Hollywood, Madison Avenue — all rolled into a caricature of the all-American capitalist.

The week of excesses can be so bad, suggested former Dallas lineman Pat Toomay, that it might not be worth Sunday's first trip to the Super

Bowl for the San Francisco 49ers and Cincinnati Bengals.

"Deep down, I don't know how many players would admit it, but when we lost a playoff game before getting to the Super Bowl, it was never bad because when you lost, you were free," said Toomay. "If you won, there was the Super Bowl and the extra money — but if you lost, you were out of prison. At least, that's how I felt."

The players wonder about the fuss they create. Jack Ham, the Pittsburgh linebacker who has played in three Super Bowls, told of the time he and his wife were eating in a restaurant. "People were lining up at our table for me to sign autographs," said Ham. "Right next to us was Andre Previn. I just have so much admiration for that man, a real artist, and here we were people stepping over him to get to me, and all I do is tackle people for a living."

"It's like being in a Fellini movie," said Dryer. "Or it's like being an expectant mother, with everybody else scurrying around and asking, 'How are you feeling? Are you all right?'"

"You're in a capsule," said Larry Cole, the former Cowboy defensive tackle. "It's really not reality. The country has a desire [for] more holidays and Super Bowl week is the first of year. The game is kind of a sideshow."

"What it is, as I see it, is money," said Alan Page, who went through four Super Bowl losses with Minnesota. "All you can see is conservatives and money."

"I don't see it as the Establishment vs. Someone. I just see the Establishment. It's like they're saying, 'We're going to have a party and those who aren't like us are going to cheer us and salute us.'"

The problem, said Dryer, is that football is "only 7 or 8 percent of the whole nut. The game is for kids," he said, "but the Super Bowl is for commercialization of products, just like Christmas."

Brig Owens, the former Washington safety, said "It's like New Year's Eve all week long. But it's a New Year's Eve where the participants have to be in bed by 10 p.m."

Owens remembered the Redskins hired security guards to enforce bed checks. Players often are locked up in their rooms with their playbooks, telephones constantly ringing. "The big question," said the Steelers' Lynn Swann, "is, 'Do you have any tickets?'"

"You can blow more intensity by Thursday than you need to play the game on Sunday," said Jim Otto, the Oakland half-back center who appeared in Super Bowl V.

Some coaches became convinced that the only way to protect their players is to hide them. "We had curfew the whole week we were in Anaheim," said Owens. "We really didn't have much free time."

"Usually, the team that is allowed to relax a little more plays a better game. We played Miami, which had very few restrictions compared to us, but George Allen, who had coached in Los Angeles, was paranoid about the influences of the city."

"Imagine — full-grown men with security guards. We had a pretty wild bunch of guys and they were going crazy. If you look at the record, people under tight bondage usually lose."

The record shows also that in only one Super Bowl game did a team appearing for the first time beat a team that had been there before. That was in 1975, when the Steelers beat the Vikings, 16-7 — in New Orleans, after first enjoying Bourbon Street.

Let the record also show that the Steelers were coached by Chuck Noll, who is 4-0 in Super Bowls. "His idea," said Ham, "was to enjoy it."

Philadelphian center Darryl Dawkins, selected to the NBA Eastern Conference all-star team, suffered a broken right shin when he collided with New Jersey's Mike Gminski in the first period Sunday. Dawkins is expected to be out for about two months.

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

Central Division

Western Conference

NBA Standings

Transactions

U.S. Downhill Flanders Wins First Cup Race

From Agency Dispatches

BADGASTEIN, Austria — Holly Beth Flanders of the United States triumphed her first World Cup skiing triumph here Monday, an upset victory in a women's downhill race, and seemed confident of repeating her performance at the World Championships later this month.

The 24-year-old Flanders flashed down the ice-covered 3,016-meter track (about 9,950 feet) in one minute, 57.65 seconds to finish ahead of Austrians Lea Soltkner and Sylvia Eder.

Solkner, the 1978 world slalom champion who has developed a taste for downhill this season, was 29 seconds behind and beat the surprising Eder, 16, by one one-hundredth of a second.

Rough Going

The icy conditions, with much of the race being run in the shade, led to a number of dramatic high-speed falls, but the course was well-protected by nets and no serious injuries were reported.

The track has a vertical drop of 700 meters (about 2,300 feet). "I had a poor start this season, but now it looks like I am getting better from race to race," said Flanders.

"I hope to reach the peak of my form just in time for the World Championships."

The championships begin at Schladming, Austria, Jan. 27, with the women's downhill race scheduled for Jan. 30.

"I have raced on the World Championship downhill track before and I like it," Flanders said. "I think I can win there if I manage to handle the bumps and icy bends as well as I did today."

The American said she found "a pretty good line" and managed to keep her balance even after hitting a few bumps along the course.

Not Since '79

"The track was much faster and harder than in training," Flanders said. "I hit a few bumps but succeeded in keeping control."

Flanders' previous best result in a World Cup downhill was a third last year at Pinetown, West Germany.

The last U.S. women's victory in a cup downhill was Cindy Nelson's at Pinetown in 1979.

Monday's race was the fifth downhill of the season, Canadian Gerry Sorenson having won the last two and Doris de Agostini of Switzerland and Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenier of France claiming the other victories.

There will be another cup downhill race on the same track here Tuesday, followed by a slalom on Wednesday before the women's World Cup circuit moves on to West Germany for two more slalom races.

Monday's race was marked by an unexpected heavy defeat of Swiss star Doris de Agostini, who was the best in training but could only place 15th.

"I don't know where I made the decisive mistakes, but there must have been quite a few because my performance was far below what I did in training," de Agostini said. "I hope to do much better tomorrow."

Another upset was the 18th placing of French hope Gros-Gaudenier, winner of the season's opening downhill at Saalbach, Austria.

The French skier, who suffered a heavy spill at last week's downhill at Grindelwald, Switzerland, said she was still hampered by an ankle injury.

"I was also suffering from a heavy cold and I had fever," Gros-Gaudenier said. "I don't think I will be able to race here on Tuesday."

"My main aim now is to regain fitness in time for the World Championships. I don't care too much for the World Cup standings."

West German Irene Epple leads the cup standings with 239 points; Erika Hess of Switzerland is in second place.

Tuesday's downhill, which replaces the downhill race canceled at Pinetown, last week, will count toward the alpine combined results with the slalom on Wednesday.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Holly Flanders, U.S.A., 1:57.65 sec.

2. Lea Soltkner, Austria, 1:57.94

3. Sylvia Eder, Austria, 1:58.13

4. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:58.13

5. Yvett Fleckstad, Norway, and Elisabeth Coudane, France, 1:58.13

6. Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenier, France, 1:58.24

7. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 1:58.27

8. Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenier, France, 1:58.27

9. Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenier, France, 1:58.27

10. Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenier, France, 1:58.27

11. Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenier, France, 1:58.27

12. Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenier, France, 1:58.27

13. Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenier, France, 1:58.27

5.64 by Ashford Sets Mark In Women's 50-Yard Dash

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Evelyn Ashford was clocked in a world-record 5.64 in the women's 50-yard dash Sunday at the Chicago Goodwill Indoor Games. Her effort erased the 5.80 set in 1978 by Great Britain's Andrea Lynch.

Ashford's record timing came in a preliminary. In the final she narrowly defeated — 5.87-5.88 — U.S. Olympic teammate Chandra Cheeseborough.

Hurdler Renaldo Nehemiah held off nemesis Greg Foster in the 50-yard high hurdles. Their respective times were 6.04 and 6.06.

Foster and Nehemiah, who have competed at 60 meters and 110 meters since their collegiate days, had never raced at 50 yards. "It was too short," said Foster. "The start was the toughest thing to adjust to."

Chuck Aragon upset Sydney Marce and U.S. Olympian Steve Lacy in the mile. Aragon, who won in 4:04.2, took the lead midway through, while Marce was far back. His only real challenge came

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In the shotput, Mike Lehmann's 64-9/16 upset Olympian Al Feuerbach (60-4) and world record holder Brian Oldfield (58-10/16). In the men's 50-yard dash, Stanley Floyd (5.34) defeated Carl Lewis (5.58) and Houston's Carl Lewis (5.58).

West German Carlo Thrashardt won the high jump at 7-2 1/2. American Dwight Stones cleared the same height, but was declared second for having committed more misses.

Women's Jump Record Reported

MOSCOW (AP) — Svetlana Vanyushina of the Soviet Union broke the world indoor record in the women's long jump with an effort of 6.83 meters (22 feet 5 inches) at a meet Sunday in Vilnius.

Capital of Soviet Lithuania, Tass has reported. The former record of 6.77 meters (22 feet, 2 1/2 inches) was held by Karin Hebe of West Germany and Margarita Butkova of the Soviet Union.

HOLY BETH FLANDERS

A pretty good line.

5.64 by Ashford Sets Mark In Women's 50-Yard Dash

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Evelyn Ashford was clocked in a world-record 5.64 in the women's 50-yard dash Sunday at the Chicago Goodwill Indoor Games. Her effort erased the 5.80 set in 1978 by Great Britain's Andrea Lynch.

Ashford's record timing came in a preliminary. In the final she narrowly defeated — 5.87-5.88 — U.S. Olympic teammate Chandra Cheeseborough.

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